NATIONAL WEEKLY

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A FEW PREDICTIONS OF FUTURE EVENTS ★ AMERICANA CONTEST STILL OPEN TO ENTRANTS ★ AMERICANS PAY MILLIONS TO FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

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Dinner Chat

We Put It Down Just for the Record

YOU DON'T have to be the proud possessor of a Ph.D. to be sharp enough to realize that the war will not be won by newspaper bickering about responsibility for the predicament of our armed forces.

Nevertheless when the columnist of a large metropolitan daily chooses to bat the issue around by whitewashing those charged with national defense, we feel justified in getting into the game, too.

We shall not identify the columnist further, because—although an erudite and respected writer—his product is not syndicated, and therefore the natives of Brooklyn, Chicago and other outlying posts would not know him from a bag of sand.

But the argument he advances is typical of those who became interventionist converts in the months prior to Pearl Harbor.

* * *

In defending the President's prewar interventionist policies, the columnist derides himself as being among the short-sighted folks who failed until near the last to agree with Mr. Roosevelt that war was inevitable.

It was this lack of vision on the part of the American people—including himself—says the writer, that handicapped the Chief Executive in making the nation strong.

While thus beating himself over the head with his own typewriter, the columnist then essays to prove his point by disclosing that he "happens to know that as long ago as the autumn of 1940, the Navy from top to bottom was talking about war with Japan as unescapable, a possibility to be faced day by day; but civilians regarded such talk as alarming and foolish."

Right there the writer's case collapses like a punctured balloon.

First of all—if the Navy "from top to bottom" was so certain of war, "a possibility to be faced day by day," the fact that it was caught napping does not speak well for those in authority.

Secondly, if the President was so fortified with conviction that war was inevitable, and if he had the benefit of the Navy's knowledge in the matter, why did he allow war production and general organization lag to such a point that neither our armed forces nor those of our allies at present have anywhere near the land and air power needed to set the Axis on its heels?

The columnist argues that Mr. Roosevelt "had information, much of it confidential, on which he based his judgments. He had to deal with a Congress which had to deal with the people at home—and the people at home were confused. They wanted to avoid war . . . and it was difficult . . . to persuade them that . . . participation was inevitable."

What are the facts? Congress gave the President everything but the Capitol dome. Every request for defense appropriations was passed; the Lease-Lend Act was approved; the Neutrality Act was scrapped; and the Administration all along loudly boasted that an overwhelming majority of the public supported its policies. What else did the Administration need?

And finally—if the President was blessed with such omniscience, and if his Navy "from top to bottom" was convinced of the inevitability of war as far back as the autumn of 1940, why did he continue to tell the American people that his policies were leading toward peace instead of war?

Solutions to these riddles will be welcomed.

Meanwhile we urge you to aid the nation's war effort in whatever way possible; and we remind you that SOCIAL JUSTICE definitely was not among the columnist's civilians who "regarded such (war) talk as alarming and foolish."

Quite to contrary we, among others, harped on the theme that the Administration's policies would result in war—and that hostilities would probably break out first in the Pacific. But we were hooted down by Administration apologists.

A Chinese Speaks On Christian Civilization

IT IS NO wonder that pagans and non-Christians often have a distorted conception of the worth of Christianity after observing how supposedly Christian nations flaunt the very principles of their beliefs.

That point is brought home to us forcefully in an open letter to President Wilson in 1919, in which was quoted a letter written by a Chinese and published originally in the *New York World*.

"If a Chinaman may be permitted to suggest," wrote the Chinese gentleman, "would it not be possible to found a better and more lasting peace upon the Ten Commandments than upon the Fourteen Points? . . .

"Why does not the West now, after 1,900 years, try the experiment of founding a state upon the teaching of its Christ? We Chinamen believe that trade restrictions beget war. The West has been at war for and because of its markets ever since this modern civilization was created.

"When the guns of Germany worked destruction to the cathedrals of France, we heard you weeping aloud in your marketplaces because of the architectural beauties of Rheims and Louvain. Not one voice was raised in honest protest because of the desecration of the Inner Tabernacle.

"I attack not your Christian religion, nor would I compare it unfavorably with our Confucianism. You, however, do not practice your religion. With you a commercial relation comes in all things: the moral relation is forgotten.

"Lasting peace will come only when you accept honestly the teachings of Christ whom you now pretend to worship."

And that cannot be done, we might add, until man's subservience to the god of gold—to materialism—is rooted from our so-called Christian civilization and replaced by a universal recognition of spiritual values.

We cannot serve two masters—God and mammon. But the world has been trying to do so.

Pete Thinks th' Sqwirruls 'R Smarter Than Peepul

HIYA FOLKS:

Well, well, here's annuther deadline 'n not a sign uv my reg'lar gurl. Thank goodnus we've got a lot uv pinch hitters in this organizashun. I gess th' country's gonna need a lotta pinch hitters as th' war goes on — if it does — 'n 't seems it's gonna go on f'r qwite a long tim'.

If y' don't think tim' flies lik' a reg'lar airplane bomber jes look at y'r kalunder. Gosh, here 't is Februry arreddy. It seem's th' Guv'munt has desidud t' do sumthin' about tim' too. They'r gonna sav' ut by puttin' all the kloks ahead. I gess they already did, caus' things 'r all upset round here.

Th' wun crowd you won't fool eny by turnin' y'r kloks around 'r my frens th' sqwirruls. They're on th' job at th' crack uv dawn—Now that's silly ain't 't? Whoev'r hurd dawn crack? As I wuz sayin' th' sqwirruls 'r busier'n all get-out. I can't figger out why. We haven't had much wint'r yet, tho' we c'n spekt t' get our worst snow here in thes Mishigun woods frum now on. Jes now the snow's gone 'n we've had a melty day 'r two jes lik' spring.

Our backyard's jes full uv littl' trees th't h'v kum up wher' th' sqwirruls burried the'r nuts 'n th'n forgot em. Mebbe God mad' th' sqwirruls greedy littl' raskuls on purpose so thy'd skurry roun' 'n plant more nuts than thy'd need 'n so new forests 'd grow up t' tak' th' place uv the trees that men hav' cut down. 'N they wud too if men'd leev 'em alone.

Seems t' me natur'd tak' car' uv lotsa things ef men didunt interfere all th' tim.' Now I heer 'm talkin' at th' house about food shortuge 'n evry'thing but only las' summer I hurd Pal's Boss talkin' with sum men wun day about how th' Guvment wuz plowin' under wheat 'n burnin' corn. I'm only a dum Dane but I thot t' myself at th' tim' how foolish men are 'cause mebbe they'r gonna want that food sumtim' 'n the'r won't be eny. And that's jes what's happen'd too.

Now I hear Pal's gonna move in with me down here at Mother and Dad Coughlin's 'cause the'r talkin' about plowin' up that pretty rektury gardun 'n plantin' potatoes 'n carruts 'n tomatoes f'r a war gardun. Sumtim's I'm glad I'm jus' a dog. Men'r 'spos'd t' be smart but boy how they flunk 'n sum of the'r lessons!

Well tim's up, I gotta be goin'. Hop' none uv you good folks 'r sore 'cause what I've been sayin' about peepul. Y' know th' ol' sayin' sum peep'l ar' 'n sum aint.

Well, chins up 'n cherio ez I hear 'm sayin' so oftun here in Royal Oak. I'll be seein' ya next week.

—PETE

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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Comment

World War II May Develop Into Race War

WHAT were the causes of World War II?

Who are responsible for World War II?

What did the Peace Treaty of Versailles contribute to World War II?

Why did Hitler occupy Czechoslovakia and Austria-Hungary? Why did he invade Poland?

Who encouraged Poland to turn down Hitler's demands?

Why did England declare war against Germany?

The above and a thousand more questions will be answered some day. But when one's house is on fire, he is more concerned with putting out the fire than with discovering who started it.

At present our house is on fire and the fire promises to spread before it is checked.

One of the worst features about the continuance of the World War is that it is possible for it to develop into a racial war —the yellow race against the white race.

The wish-thinkers who disparaged Japan and taught Americans — as did Senator Pepper of Florida — that the Nipponese would be bombed out of existence in a few weeks' time may not be able to see that far ahead. Nor will the interventionists grasp the idea very quickly. However, it appears that the worst development of World War II is in the offing unless the sane men in England modify some British policies.

* * *

In years gone by Britain held India and the Malayan Peninsula with a few scotch-and-soda generals and a handful of tommies. Though the Orientals did not fear the European white man's military forces, whose numbers were insignificant, they trembled to think of the big sea-going battle wagons flying the Union Jack. There was always the likelihood that, if insurrection took place in Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon or Singapore, the British Navy would transport bombers, machine guns, tanks and mechanized equipment in sufficient numbers to make the Black Hole of Calcutta appear on the pages of history as a triviality compared to what might happen.

Since 1757, when Britain took over India by force of arms until the recent naval battle of the South China Sea, the yellow men of the East were content to fear—and to dream about Asia for the Asiatics. Finally came the most disastrous day in the history of the British Navy—the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse. When these two ships—mightiest of their kind —went to the bottom of the South China Sea, strange forces began to furl the folds of the Union Jack all over the Orient. At last the British sun began to set, and upon the land of the exploited yellow man there began to rise the dawn of freedom.

Today 300-million Orientals—believe it or not—are beginning to chant Britain's requiem in the words of "Asia for the Asiatics." Writing in the *Boston Post*, Don Brown, United Press correspondent, says Japan's war lords already are able to call upon the strength of 300-million people in their war against the United States, Britain, China and the Netherlands Indies. He adds that many of these people long have been carefully conditioned for the war the Nipponese militarists now have launched.

* * *

Who are some of these 300-million?

All of them are Asiatics with a latent hatred of the white man, though many of them do not want to be dominated by the Japanese. From 1931 onward, Tokyo's militarists began assessing the power of this great human machine. Plans were blueprinted for its use—plans which took into consideration transplanting millions from one section to another of the East; plans which educated others to act as fifth columnists.

The United Press correspondent also tells us that Japan has the third largest merchant marine in the world and is constantly increasing its size. He informs us that an excellent system of railroads throughout Japan, Korea, Manchukuo and North China is functioning under government control and for military needs. And Mr. Brown further states that Japan's comprehensive system of commercial airways, under control of the state-dominated Japanese Airways, is constantly preaching the doctrine of Asia's power.

Few Americans realize that Japan dominates approximately 300-million people. In Japan (including Korea and Formosa) there are 107-million; in occupied China, 200-million; in Manchukuo, 37-million; in Indo-China, 24-million; in Thailand, 16-million; in the Philippines, 16-million; in the Malayan Peninsula, 5-million; in Hong Kong, 385,000.

Now that the Allies have lost face in China as a result of the sinking of Britain's "unsinkable" ships, as a result of the practical closing of the Burma Road, and the Allies' failure to supply China adequately with war materials, there is the possibility of another 100-million Orientals turning against the white man. Not that they would join with the Japanese; like all modern war aims, theirs is negative.

The above disclosures certainly do not dovetail with most of the idle propaganda passed out for consumption in America. Prefacing Mr. Brown's article in the *Boston Post*, the editor of that paper sets down the following remarks which indicate a change of attitude on the part of some publishers toward war developments:

"Vast stores of raw materials, virtually inexhaustible supplies of man-power, short and well-protected lines of communication, the third largest merchant marine in the world, and long experience in the control and exploitation of conquered lands and peoples, give Japan a striking advantage in her war for control of the lands and islands of the western Pacific Ocean, the former managing editor of the *Japan Advertiser*, until recently a widely-known American-owned newspaper in Tokyo, asserts . . ."

* * *

Mr. Brown's remarks are shared somewhat by other white editors in the Orient. A Singapore paper recently complained bitterly because the British people in the Malayan Peninsula were lied to by responsible persons in England concerning defense equipment — tanks, munitions and bombers. The excuse given by the Englishmen at home was that this equipment was needed in the battles of the Atlantic and Libya. However, nothing much was accomplished on the latter front.

It will be months before the American people realize that their strategy should be to take care of the United States of America first, now that Britain's Oriental empire is virtually lost. The best we can hope to do, outside America, is to send help to Australia and New Zealand to prevent Japanese aggressions there; for unless peace breaks out as suddenly as did war, the Japs can be counted upon to launch an invasion of the Australian continent.

Meanwhile every effort should be made to prevent the development of the present conflict into a world-wide race war which would reduce Floyd Gibbons' "Red Napoleon" from fiction to fact. We do not wish to appear as alarmists, but such a war certainly is within the realm of possibility, considering Japanese successes to date.

Those who have a copy of the July 22, 1940, issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE are urged to read the Gibbons story as told therein.

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Dissension Reported In British Ranks

THE *Chicago Daily News* prints a London dispatch which indicates serious dissension in the ranks of the British fighting forces.

According to the article: "The ragged, red-eyed remnants of Britain's fighter and bomber personnel, who survived five months of ceaseless fighting in Greece, were booed and stoned by the British infantry for alleged failure to protect the retreat."

For some time this dissension was sus-

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Comment

(Continued from Page 3)

pected. Beginning with Canada's refusal to adopt conscription for overseas service and ending with Australia's bitter criticism of the Churchill government for having failed to protect Singapore and Australia, it is evident there is more danger of a crack-up in the British Empire than there is of one in Germany.

For more than two years Britain has been engaged in a world war against Germany and Italy. At the outset she had powerful allies. But not a major battle has been won; not a decisive blow has been struck. Mussolini-like, Churchill and his crowd are content to applaud bloody Josef Stalin for so-called victories, which, we will wager, will prove not to be victories in months to come.

Meanwhile, Britain stands to lose Singapore, the Malayan Peninsula, Burma, and all of India. Her two-years war effort finds her in a weaker position today than when she entered the conflict.

To the Orientals—including the Chinese—she is no longer the unconquerable. The Chinese army organ—the *Sao Tong Pao*—bluntly says: "British authorities in Malaya have shown themselves wanting in both vision and determination . . . British and American authorities continue to indulge in sidetracking remarks. Both Knox (United States Secretary of the Navy) and A. V. Alexander (Britain's first Lord of the Admiralty) urged the Allies to strike Hitler first. If Japan is allowed to take Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies it will be easier said than done for America and Britain to start the counteroffensive."

The above remarks indicate a serious loss of face for the Allies on the Chinese front—particularly since the Burma Road has been blocked for all practical purposes.

* * *

At home Britain is in a political muddle. Churchill has proven himself to be a strategist in words and a Haile Selassie in deeds. Mr. Churchill's record from Gallipoli to Dunkirk was most unimpressive. All the while he was fencing with adjectives and adverbs Hitler was consolidating Europe despite the efforts of the psychological V for victory campaign launched by the rhetorical Prime Minister of Britain. And now, the members of the British House of Commons courageously are calling to account the overplayed hand of their leader.

The *Evening Standard* of London, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, has gone so far as to indicate a change in the Ministry of Supply. It said recently: "There may be a new minister of supply, because it is believed that Lord Beaverbrook wants a change."

The *Evening News* indicated that Sir Stafford Cripps, ambassador to Russia, will be invited to take a high position in the government.

The government itself, in a public statement, was forced to accept full responsibility for the deficiency in the Malayan defense and other setbacks.

Lieut.-Comm. Robert T. Bower, Conservative Member of Parliament, described Churchill as "a whale among minnows," and said it was a public duty to rock the boat hard enough to tip out the second-rate members of the war cabinet.

Speaking for fact-facing Englishmen, the same parliamentarian brushed aside all the propagandized boasting to the effect the war had changed in favor of the Allies. To his mind, the Allies are further along the road to defeat in 1942 than they were in 1940.

He said: "I hope Churchill will see the red light and make necessary changes before it is too late, for we are approaching the greatest crisis of the war."

On the diplomatic front affairs have gone badly for Britain. Although it is not publicly admitted, yet it is privately known in many quarters that Turkey, Spain and France are in full harmony with the Axis position insofar as they realize their favorable destiny lies in the hands of Germany and not in those of Britain.

The American public, in general, is not aware of these happenings. Our propagandists, having resurrected the moribund maxim of Dr. Coue', keep telling us that things are getting better and better every day. The German retreat in Russia was overplayed. The British sand dune battle in Libya was overemphasized. Finally the British morale in England was overadvertised.

* * *

As affairs look today, there is more danger of an upheaval in England than there is of one in Germany. With India threatened, there is a change in the minds of those Londoners whose finances controlled the destinies of the Orient. Rather than risk losing all, there is a possibility of their approaching the entire war program from another angle than the one dominated by Churchill and those directing him.

Incidents such as those which happened in Greece, where one branch of the fighting forces boo another, are significant.

In the civilian branch of defense in Britain affairs have reached a crisis of a different nature. According to the *Chicago Daily News* there is a slanderous, whispering campaign in the Auxiliary Territorial Service—the largest and most important of all the women's uniformed services.

Correspondent William Stoneman says in a London dispatch: "According to the loose talk which has gone the rounds of the British Isles, women in this service are not properly supervised and are given to immorality and intemperance."

Of course, all this is vigorously denied. Nevertheless, where there is so much smoke, there must be some fire. As a result of this common talk about the women's services, the Isle of Man's Parliament refused to introduce conscription for women. According to the Canadian press the National Men's Defense League, an organization which views with alarm the growing power of women in England, announced an ambitious program to fight against feminism as "a menace just as threatening to Britain as Hitlerism."

Englishmen at last have awakened to the fact that while fighting for liberty against Hitler, they are losing virtues just as precious as liberty in their homelands.

English men, if not women, are aware of what is happening. They have taken sides against the women of England in such a manner that no one can interpret it as a move towards national unity. In fact, the men of England blame the press for having overemphasized the feminist policy.

All these items are straws in the wind. Add them up from Dunkirk to Singapore and one must come to the gloomy conclusion that the skies are darker on the tight little isle than propagandists in America would have us believe.

It is not inconceivable that the World War will end for England before midsummer as suddenly as it started. Internal dissension punctuated by an unbroken series of military defeats cannot sustain Churchill and his abettors in office forever.

A Few Predictions Of the Future

FOUR years ago; two years ago; or one year ago it was not popular to predict that the United States would be engaged in an all-out war.

But turning back the calendar 12 months brings us to a period when the common people of the United States could not foresee the vast changes which a year could bring about in their lives and in the nation.

Nevertheless, all the changes which have transpired in this short period of time will be considered as negligible by historians compared to those which the future year holds for us. And all these changes which will militate against our accustomed standard of living will be directed to reduce Americans to the living standard of Britain and Europe.

One year ago SOCIAL JUSTICE was predicting that if and when the United States entered the war actively, it would be on the oriental front.

One year ago we were bold in stating that Hitler would succeed in establishing the United States of Europe because we felt sure that neutral powers in Europe would line up on the side of strength.

And what does the next year hold for us?

Though it be only our opinion, we are inclined to predict that both Britain and America will be driven from the Orient. The Philippines will be lost; so will the Malayan Peninsula. India will be a deficit rather than an asset to Britain. The Netherlands East Indies may still be under the flag of Holland, but will impress upon Britain and the United States the obligation of fighting a naval and air battle thousands of miles from their bases and only hundreds of miles from Axis ports.

With Singapore gone, how can Britain and the Allied forces hold both Gibraltar and Suez? Another year's unsuccessful and muddled battling against the Axis powers in the Mediterranean theater of war most likely will find the British Navy either bottled-up or driven from the Mediterranean with both ends of that sea closed.

Meanwhile, diplomatic victories on the part of Germany will have either persuaded Turkey, France and Spain to withdraw from giving any support—military, naval, air or moral—to the Allies or will have witnessed these powers joining with the Axis in a final drive to oust British imperialism and American capitalism from Europe.

* * *

It is unpleasant to make such predictions. Nevertheless, they are substantially the same as those made by some of the world's ablest economists and observers. We admit

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Was the Truman Report An F.D.R. Whitewash?

Document Told Truth But Not All of It

MANY newspapers did not reproduce the dynamite paragraphs of the report of the Truman Investigating Committee. Possibly there was fear of fanning the flames which are about to devour capitalism; possibly there was fear of offending the New Deal Administration if the background of the report were disclosed.

While, as we said editorially last week, it unbandaged many social sores, a more thorough study of the Truman report leads us to the conclusion that it well might be an adroit attempt to exculpate President Roosevelt's personal muddling in the matter of industrial preparedness. It can be regarded, *mirable dictu,* as a vindication of the President and the ruthless castigation of all those whom he appointed—without sufficient authority — to prepare America for war.

As far as America's giant corporations are concerned; as far as labor organizations are concerned; as far as Knudsen and Hillman officially are concerned, they will learn from the report that Roosevelt's benediction is a political kiss of death. For years they played along with him, hoping to win his favor, hoping to mold his mind. They have paid the price others paid for playing along.

This report was sponsored by a first-water New Dealer and with the benediction of No. 1 New Dealer himself. Its blanket condemnation of industry, for example, was unjust. There is the case of Henry Ford's Ypsilanti bomber plant, which goes far ahead of Government blueprints and is the production of Henry Ford's own pocketbook.

Stripped of all background, the report called attention to the unjust and immoral profiteering engaged in by the war-mongers, munition-makers and industrialists at large though it carefully omitted the colossal profiteering identified with private owners of the Federal Reserve Banking System who create the nation's money — debt money—the debt of the nation.

As far as the manufacturers, industrialists, munition-makers and capitalists are concerned, it was disclosed that some of them made profits as high as 247 per cent on our war effort. Among this class of citizens were gentlemen who were loudest in proclaiming their patriotism; loudest in campaigning for all aid to Britain; loudest in condoning indiscriminate aid to Russia; loudest in demanding more and more aid for China; and loudest in ridiculing those who maintained we couldn't become an arsenal for one side without becoming the target for the other.

' ' '

We suspect that newspapers who seconded all this capitalistic demagoguery and insincerity were motivated mostly by profits. They were the same publications which expressed most surprise when Pearl Harbor was attacked, though many persons knew that something like it was bound to happen.

It is true that the Japanese struck while their plenipotentiaries were discussing peace terms. It is likewise true that, while the United States was discussing peace terms, American airmen were in training to fly Chinese bombers against the Japanese, as the accompanying photostated news dispatch discloses.

Could there be an honest discussion of peace terms while such diplomatic international skulduggery was in progress?

The profit-mongers were led into an all-out war which probably will find capitalists and profiteers suffering most at its conclusion.

It is unfortunate that the American people must accept the Truman report as it is, for while it tells the truth, it does not tell *all* the truth. We can't expect the Senate Investigating Committee to investigate the Senate, and the Department of State, for example, as vigorously as it investigated the industrialists and the labor leaders of America. If a report on that score were published, it would rock the dome from the Capitol.

500 U.S. Airmen to Fight Japs

By WALLACE CARROLL.

(Copyright 1941 by United Press)

Manila, P. I., Nov. 25.—An estimated 500 airmen who resigned from the United States Army and Navy have arrived somewhere in the Far East and started training to fight for China against Japan.

The existence of this force is an open secret in the Far East, talked about in bars and clubs all the way from Karachi to Manila and sometimes mentioned in the newspapers.

RAF Pilots, Too.

At one point, I heard of Royal Air Force pilots likewise being permitted to resign their commissions and volunteer to help China, but I was unable to confirm the report.

The American contingent is comprised of about 100 experienced pilots and 400 ground crew men. They are using Curtiss P-40's.

They are drawn from different Army and Navy squadrons and are being put through intensive operational training, including formation flying, before entering China to join in the defense of Yunnan (on the Burma Road), Chungking or any other threatened area.

A large number of the pilots are from the Pensacola naval base.

The pilots receive $600 a month and maintenance. It is reported they also get $500 for every Japanese plane shot down and that the Chinese provide them with life insurance of about $25,000.

That task must be left to the children of the next generation because our Congress lacks the courage and independence now being manifested by the British House of Commons which is engaged in spot-lighting the Churchill government's inefficiencies.

' ' '

However, let us quote some excerpts from the Truman report which was submitted to the nation on the floor of the United States Senate January 15th:

Inefficiency: "The committee, in the investigations which it has already conducted, has found numerous instances of gross inefficiency, and still more instances in which the private interests of those concerned have hindered and delayed the defense program. A considerable quantity of supplies and materials which we should have today has not been produced, and as a result the war effort has been seriously handicapped."

Office of Production Management: "Its (O.P.M.) record has not been impressive; its mistakes of commission have been legion and its mistakes of omission have been even greater. It has all too often done nothing when it should have realized that problems cannot be avoided by refusing to admit that they exist.

"In these instances where it has failed, the failure has not been due so much to the lack of power as to the ineptitude of the officials of the Office of Production Management and their unwillingness to use the weapon which they had. The usual procedure was to refrain from raising the issue and to avoid responsibility by claiming lack of authority, and, if possible, by referring the matter to some other agency of government. Fundamentally, the disappointing record of the Office of Production Management is not so much due to its lack of power as to its failure to perform the functions for which it was created.

"The principal positions of the Office of Production Management were assigned to persons holding important positions with large companies who were willing and anxious to serve on a dollar per year or without compensation—w.o.c.—basis. They usually did not sever their business connections, but instead, obtained leave of absence. In many instances they continued to act for their companies, publicly announcing that their Government work was part time work only. Their companies continued to pay their salaries. In some cases their compensation was even increased.

"Although the contracts obtained by the companies loaning the services of the dollar-a-year and without-compensation men are not passed upon by the men so loaned, such companies do obtain very substantial benefits from the practice. The dollar-a-year and without-compensation men so loaned spend a considerable portion of their time during office hours in familiarizing themselves with the defense program. They are, therefore, in a much better position than the ordinary man in the street to know what type of contracts the Government is about to let and how their companies may best proceed to obtain consideration. They also are in an excellent position to know what shortages are imminent and to advise their companies of how best to proceed, either to build up inventories against future shortages, or to apply for early consideration for priorities. They can even advise them as to how to phrase their requests for priorities. In addition, such men are frequently close personal friends and social intimates of the dollar-a-year and without-compensation men who do pass upon the contracts in which their companies are interested . . .

"The committee is opposed to a policy of taking free services from persons with axes to grind, and the committee believes that the Government should not continue to accept the loan of dollar-a-year and W.O.C. men from companies with so large a stake in the defense program."

Dissension in O.P.M.: "There has been too much dissension within the Office of Production Management; dissension which has caused uncertainty to business and which has been a hindrance to increased production."

Strategic Materials: "The committee concludes that the Office of Production Management failed to realize the necessity of increasing the production of copper, lead and zinc until long after the probability of shortage was apparent, and then it did not then take, and has not yet taken, adequate steps to increase the production so as to assure (1) sufficient quantities for military use, and (2) as great a quantity as possible for civilian economy."

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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Battle of Armageddon On La Plata Estuary

MANY MONTHS ago, SOCIAL JUSTICE said that after the military victories in Europe, Asia and Africa, the gold "Have" nations and the goldless "Have Not" powers might meet in some titanic Battle of Armageddon on La Plata Estuary.

Events have given us no occasion to revise that prophecy.

On the other hand, as if to presage the coming Armageddon, the last several weeks have witnessed a diplomatic "blitzkreig" designed to hammer the South American Republics into collective compliance with Britain's anti-Axis war program.

The contest, in its last hours, centered around Argentina. There is no sudden "crisis" in the Argentina situation that has not been present all along. Argentina's case for neutrality has been fully explained in the frequent speeches and messages of Foreign Minister Ruiz Guinazu.

In the words of Acting President Castillo: "The Argentine position is not an improvisation, nor is it dependent on recent events. It is, on the contrary, a reaffirmation of our country's traditional policy!"

The simple fact is that, after many years of anti-Catholic affronts, and imperialistic trade practices prejudicial to the South Americans, the United States and Great Britain—seeing their joint Asiatic enterprise in peril — seek an eleventh-hour hemisphere solidarity through quick *coups* in conference agreements and "compromise formulae."

More significant, it seems to us, than all the last-minute news and speculation sifting out of the Rio conference, has been Secretary Morgenthau's frank statement in Washington, whence a *New York Times* reporter wrote:

"Behind the resolution introduced at the Rio conference of Foreign Ministers in favor of a currency stabilization conference lies a United States Treasury plan for a hemisphere export currency, the use of which might be extended to the rest of the world ... Mr. Morgenthau said what he had in mind was *an international (not a domestic) currency backed by gold and silver* and designed ultimately for the restoration of peacetime trade."

The *Times* article quotes Secretary Morgenthau as saying: "The thought was that if we could get an agreement in this hemisphere, there is a possibility of extending it to the rest of the world."

The Americas' defensive alliance, and collective war against the Axis, therefore, is to pave the way for a hemisphere currency based on the gold hoarded in our Kentucky hills. Hemisphere "solidarity" is the prelude to a world currency and a World State, with the gold-holders in the saddle and the vanquished goldless "new order" of Europe in the position of borrowers.

And that is what SOCIAL JUSTICE said, at the very beginning, World War II was all about! The pattern grows clearer as the pieces of the puzzle are disclosed.

We march to Armageddon, the all-out battle between the Haves and the Have-Nots. And its preliminaries at this writing center about the very country in which lies the Estuary of La Plata.

Two Whitewashes in One Week!

ELSEWHERE our comment indicts the Senate's Truman Committee report as an "F.D.R. whitewash."

Now, following on the Truman report, comes the Roberts report on the debacle at Pearl Harbor.

The military report "broke" in the Sunday newspapers, so the nation had the whole day to read and discuss the inefficiencies of Admiral Kimmel and Lieut. Gen. Short.

And the people of this Republic read an unbelievable story.

How a Japanese submarine was sunk by naval gunfire, almost an hour before the Jap "blitz" on Pearl Harbor; the incident being immediately reported to headquarters.

How a young soldier, anxious to learn about sound detectors, was permitted to operate the protective devices after "closing time"; and heard the approaching hordes of enemy airplanes 130 miles away!

How he reported his discovery to an "inexperienced lieutenant" who "assumed" the planes were probably our own.

We read how Washington had notified the Hawaiian defense command, as long ago as November 26th, that war was imminent and that a vigilant alert should be maintained.

In the face of which, 2 months after the warning, neither Army nor Navy knew what the other was about. Both Admiral Kimmel and Lieut. Gen. Short, it is said, went to "parties" the night before the attack, each "assuming" the other was defending Hawaii.

In the words of the *Detroit Free Press* "all the classic blunders of military history" were repeated.

* * *

Courts-martial for Kimmel and Short are not enough.

Like the Truman report, this new report covers up too much.

How did Kimmel come to be in command?

We are told that he was lifted over 40 men better equipped by experience and seniority to be given Pacific command. Why?

Admiral Kimmel, we learn, was the personal friend and aide of young Mr. Roosevelt when the latter was in the Navy secretariat.

Is this Roberts report also a Roosevelt "whitewash"?

Two such "whitewashes" of high-up officialdom in a single week of wartime is intolerable for a nation whose people have gone all out for victory.

A Zionist Army

LAST WEEK'S edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE specified the effort being made by many Jews in America to aid in organizing an all-Jewish army to serve in Palestine.

It pointed out that such a blunder on the part of the many Jewish papers and periodicals which supported the resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Sommers of New York to that end was outrageous.

It deplored the attempt made by Jews to establish the fact that "Jew" is synonymous with religion and not with race. The Jewish plan bared to the American public the latent concept in the minds of Jews that they are a nation or a race concommitant with their being religious.

Mr. Sommers' resolution requesting Mr. Roosevelt to direct the State Department to petition Great Britain to establish a Jewish army, directed the President "to take such action as may be necessary to permit the organization of all Jewish military units in Palestine."

Many members of the Government have endorsed this resolution.

The *New York Times* douses the entire proposal with cold water because (1) it would offend the Arabs in the Middle East to the point of causing an uprising among them; (2) and because it would indicate one of our war aims to be the establishment of a Jewish state.

If the Jews want an army of their own, why do they not want a postoffice of their own, a state department of their own, a treasury of their own, a navy of their own, a supreme court of their own? In fine, why do not the Jews want a government of their own inside a government if they want an army of their own?

Of all the psychological errors perpetrated by well-meaning Jews these past several years, this is the most heinous and will result in no benefits for the Jews in this nation who already are blamed for playing a great part in promoting a world war.

The Jews have been very adamant in opposing Bunds among Germans, Christian Fronts among persistent Christians, etc. What is wrong with having a German-Bund army, a Communist army, or a Christian Front army in America if there is a Jewish army? The whole thing is preposterous.

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Million a Day Paid to Foreign Insurance Firms

WITH the national debt at $58,018,-021,087 on January 3, and the prediction freely ventured that it may eventually reach $200-billion, the American people continue to pay a million dollars a day to alien insurance interests.

This despite the fact that there are (exclusive of life companies) some 3,087 American insurance companies in the United States, all of them quite capable of handling the country's insurance needs.

Spending our money at home might help the American people to reduce the national debt. Certainly, the $365-million a year now paid to foreign insurance companies would be a great start!

Much highly significant information relative to the activities of foreign insurance companies operating in the United States is contained in a book, *"Foreign Insurance Folly,"* which has just been published by H. M. Farrar of Los Angeles. The author, described as a nationally known insurance expert, believes the situation constitutes a definite menace to American security.

For example, the book shows how governments hostile to the U.S.A. are able to obtain access to supposedly secret information, relative to convoys of ships, cargoes and destinations, that enable U-boat commanders and enemy aircraft virtually to select their targets and locations for attack.

Due to the odd alignments of these vast international insurance interests, the democracies and Axis powers—although embroiled in the greatest war of all history—still conduct insurance business together.

Writers of maritime insurance must be furnished with all details of a ship's cargo and personnel — as well as its route and destination. Obviously, when the company handling this insurance is foreign-owned or controlled, with its parent company and branches scattered all over Europe, it is easy to understand how confidential information concerning ship movements can fall into enemy hands.

During World War I, plat books showing in considerable detail maps of almost every building in every sizable city in America, reposed in Wilhelmstrasse. This, by the simple process of turning over to the German government the files of German-owned fire insurance companies.

* * *

That the United States Government itself might unwittingly be responsible for letting much confidential information slip through to enemy powers, via insurance channels, is suggested by Mr. Farrar who makes this statement:

"On July 11, 1940, Congress passed a bill approving a $40-million revolving fund to enable America's Maritime Commission to administer War Risk Insurance. This bill was designed to insure American waterborne commerce in wartime—regardless of what might happen to the foreign insurance business.

"The Maritime Commission, apparently, had not taken advantage of this law, because the United States, with a heavy mortgage on and paying a large subsidy for, the *S.S. America,* shunned the Government insurance fund voted by Congress and permitted part of the ocean marine premiums on, and confidential information concerning, this vessel to go to Axis-controlled insurance companies operating in America.

"Switzerland, supposedly neutral but entirely surrounded by Axis-controlled countries, is the home of the Zurich General Accident and Liability Insurance Corporation that, together with its two controlled companies, the Zurich Fire and American Guaranty and Liability (masquerading as American) wrote premiums of $15,044,416 in the United States in 1940.

Earnings and Stock Pledged to R.F.C.

The following is a list of the United States branches of British insurance companies whose earnings are pledged to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the next 15 years:

Alliance Assurance
Atlas Assurance
British General
British and Foreign Marine
Caledonian
Century
Car and General
Commercial Union
Employers' Liability
Eagle Star
General Accident Fire and Life
Indemnity Marine
Law Union and Rock
Liverpool and London and Globe
London Assurance
London and Lancashire
London and Scottish
London and Provincial Marine
London Guarantee and Accident
Marine
Maritime
North British and Mercantile
Northern Assurance
Norwich Union
Ocean Accident
Ocean Marine
Palatine
Pearl Assurance
Phoenix Assurance
Royal
Royal Exchange
Reliance Marine
Standard Marine
Scottish Union
Sun Insurance Office
State Assurance
Sea Insurance Co.
Thames and Mersey
Union Assurance
Union Marine and General, and Yorkshire

The following is the list of the English-controlled companies whose $180-million worth of stock is pledged as security on the R.F.C. loan.

Albany
American Union
American Central
American and Foreign
Capital Fire of California
Caledonian American
Central Union
California
Columbia Casualty
Commercial Union Fire
Commonwealth of New York
Columbia of New York
Eagle Fire
Eagle Indemnity
Eureka Security
Federal Union
Globe Indemnity
Homeland
Imperial
London and Lancashire Indemnity
Mercantile
Monarch Fire
Manhattan Fire and Marine
Newark Fire
Norwich Union Indemnity
Orient
Pennsylvania
Phoenix Indemnity
Provident Fire
Prudential of Great Britain
Potomac
Queen
Royal Indemnity
Seaboard Fire and Marine
Seaboard Insurance Co.
Sun Indemnity
Sun Underwriters
Safeguard
Star Insurance Co.
United Firemen's and Yorkshire Indemnity

"In Europe, the Zurich is affiliated with the following companies 'mothered' in most instances by Axis-controlled countries: the Vita Life of Zurich, the Hispania of Spain, Kosmos of Vienna, Meskur of Prague, Holma of Stockholm, Abri of France, and—believe it or not—the Bedford of England!

"The Northern Assurance Company of England," the book continues, "took $4,296,869 in premiums from Americans in 1940. This company controls the Indemnity Marine Assurance Company of England, that took an additional $625,455 from Americans in premiums in 1940. The United States managers of the Indemnity Marine also direct the ocean marine business of Japan's Tokyo Marine and Fire in the United States!"

* * *

President Roosevelt in his speech of January 6th, speaking of the necessity for our all-out effort to win the war, stated: "This means taxes and bonds and bonds and taxes. It means cutting luxuries and other non-essentials."

Apropos of the President's statement, Mr. Farrar writes: "Insurance is an essential, but *foreign insurance for Americans* is, unquestionably, a non-essential.

"Our Government desires to help Americans; and events of December 7, 1941, showed that we, in helping others, had neglected our own protection.

"American business," the author continues, "must also be defended. A good place to start is by eliminating our contribution of $1-million daily to alien insurance interests!"

* * *

Mr. Farrar revels in compiling impressive statistics. He gives $390,038,451.88 as the total of cash paid by American policyholders for premiums to foreign-owned and foreign-controlled insurance companies in 1940 — exclusive of sums collected by Lloyds. He is now collecting figures for 1941 business which, he says, will appear in his next insurance book to be published at the end of 1942.

Relative to the huge sums paid to Lloyds of London, Mr. Farrar states that the English company collected $4,390,996.18 in the state of Illinois alone in 1940 — an amount larger than that of any other insurance company in Illinois, exclusive of life companies, in the same period.

Supporting his charge that some of the foreign companies are in questionable condition, due to the war plight of their respective countries, and questioning the willingness of these alien concerns—to say nothing of their ability—to pay claims in the event of a major disaster, he stresses the fact that the capital stock of 41 English insurance companies (listed at $180-million) and the earnings of another 41 English companies in America, are pledged as partial security for a $425-million R.F.C. loan to Britain.

This loan, it will be recalled, was made prior to the *Lease-Lend Act.*

Mr. Farrar names the foreign insurance companies which "welched" on their obligations to pay insurance after the San Francisco fire in 1906. Some of these companies, he says, are still doing business in the United States. Many of those who continued in business paid but a small percentage of their obligations. Others quietly gathered up their belongings and made quick departures for their respective fatherlands—and safety from the annoyance of American litigation.

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Comment

Behind the War

Gold Still the Stake

ONE CANNOT "put a pin in" history, like marking one's place in a book, or nailing down some situation for more leisured consideration.

Current history, like the great body of the common law, is never complete or fixed; it lives and changes—grows or deteriorates—from day to day.

Allies of one war, or one year, are foes in the next. And allies in the same war often hold conflicting objectives.

Thus, the Soviet Union, war partner for the moment with the United States and Great Britain against Nazi Germany, would seem to have "an understanding" with Germany's Axis partner, Japan.

The United States fights Japan in the Pacific, while giving lease-lend aid to the U.S.S.R., which abstains from war with Japan.

In 1932, British interests helped finance the campaign which elected Hitler to power in Germany; and later the same British interests helped finance German re-armament.

In making these financial advances, England was violating the *Versailles Treaty* and betraying her former allies, France and Belgium.

In aiding German rearmament, these British interests expected Nazi Germany to attack Communist Russia and had planned that when the two enemies had fought to mutual exhaustion, Britain could then enter the picture and dominate the politics of Europe.

How the British were caught in their own trap by Hitler's alliance with Stalin is history.

Now, Britain is the ally of Communist Russia against the Nazi Germany which she helped to build up.

Tomorrow—the tomorrows always write a new chapter.

' ' '

By way of escape from the Hitler-Stalin double-cross cited above, British interests threw their influence behind the *Gold Purchase Act* in the United States. This story, too, is familiar to readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine and we need review it but briefly.

There were two reasons why England favored the enactment of our *Gold Purchase Bill.*

Through the payment of $35 an ounce by the U.S.A.—for gold that Britain could produce for $17, we made — as Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE have often said—prepayment for World War II.

Britain's second reason was to involve the United States in the joint ownership of the world's gold, which would be of little value if the plans of the British internationalists went astray.

Thus, it became certain that—whether the gold interests involved were in Europe, South America or the distant Orient—our heavy investment in gold would compel us to protect these "interests" wherever they were in danger.

How accurate was the excogitation of this strategy is borne out by our present war involvement.

' ' '

While the foregoing were, no doubt, the two main reasons for British support of our gold policy, a third was added in 1940 when, under invasion attack from Germany, the British government planned, if necessary, to remove to Ottawa.

Although time has demonstrated the practical invincibility of the British Isles from armed invasion, and the necessity for moving the British government is no longer mentioned, the idea has not been abandoned.

With a British "government in exile" operating at Ottawa, and a "friendly" administration in Washington, the internationalists plan to use our common gold, and our common navies and armed forces, to dominate the post-war world through a hoped-for British-American union.

Under the opportunity presented to them by our common war of defense, the promoters of permanent political union in both British and American government circles are pressing their present advantage.

Greed and Bigotry Sowed the Whirlwind

THE LATE Lord d'Abernon, who died recently, was British ambassador to Germany after World War I. His diaries, just out in three large volumes under the title *"An Ambassador of Peace,"* reveal how Great Britain rehabilitated Germany after World War I, "encouraged the wounded wolf in its every aggression against France," and in general built up Nazidom to its present fearsome proportions.

The *Tablet* of London (Nov. 8, p. 291) remarks apropos the d'Abernon Berlin memoirs: "They tell most clearly how Germany had no sooner been defeated than all our efforts were directed to restoring her broken power, in order to preserve the English balance against France. It was precisely because we weighted the scales so heavily in favor of Berlin in those days that the Reich (Nazidom) was so quickly ready to set about its preparations for this second war."

' ' '

What betrayed Britain into such unbelievable blundering, into such incredible stupidity, into building up the Frankenstein's monster that is destroying her? asks an editorial in the *Witness* of Dubuque, which answers its own question in the following words:

"Ignorance, greed, bigotry. And the greatest of these was bigotry!"

The *Witness* editorial continues:

"The British conceived of Nazidom (Prussia) as Protestant, and France as Catholic! France, therefore, was to be depressed in favor of Nazidom.

"A little knowledge of history should have apprised the British that the Prussian gang would do precisely what they did do.

"The British bankers, who have ruled Britain up to very recently at least, thought to wring fat usury out of the Prussians by financing their colossal armament that has set the whole world aflame and barbarians and pagans and yellow hordes at the throats of Christianity and civilization and America. Incidentally, the bankers lost both interest and principal and in lieu thereof got a Niagara of bombs and death and destruction.

"All this is history. All this comes right out of the mouths of the chief culprits. It is hard to have to record the frightful consequences of British greed, blundering and bigotry about our great ally.

"However, it must be said. The only way to avoid blunders in the future is to consider the blunders of the past.

"Now we have to clean up the monstrous mess of British greed, blundering, bigotry, and it must be done. We have a long and hard war to wage and win in the teeth of advantages thrown away to the savages and barbarians."

'Cost Is Out'

HOW it is done does not matter in the least; by whom it is done does not matter; what it costs does not matter.

THERE, in brief, is the new program for our efficiency and war production. The words are those of Mr. Donald Nelson, the new all-over czar of the production set-up.

In a letter to Lieut. Gen. Knudsen and other officials, Mr. Nelson stated the objective:

"To make enough war material to lick Hitler and the Japs, and to do it in the shortest possible time.

"We can't do—we can't even come close to doing it—unless we make *every other consideration* secondary."

Too busy to deliver a speech he was scheduled to make at Vincennes, Ind., Mr. Nelson's message was read by Bernard Gimbel of New York City.

The speech predicted "utterly revolutionary changes" in industrial operations.

"We cannot afford today to direct our war effort by the ordinary, peacetime 'sensible' standards," the address declared. "We need to be 'cracked' enough, if you please, to try to do things that sensible men would not try to do under ordinary circumstances.

"Our only hope lies in the spirit which refuses either to count costs or recognize obstacles but which drives furiously ahead with the fixed idea that the important objective will be reached in spite of hell and high water!"

Axis Fighting 'Without Money'

LACK of money never lost a modern war.

Germany, Italy and Japan spent tens of billions yearly for the creation of a great war machine—and these "have not" nations held little or no gold reserves.

Orthodox economists have been promising for the last three years that the Axis nations would lose the war, because their national wealth and income *could not support such a gigantic war effort as their militarists had created.*

The fact remains, however, that these nations, like the Soviet Union, have continued to maintain a great war colossus, and even to create other *colossi,* by the expediency of confiscating materials and drafting labor.

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Java—Where Americans, Japs May Tangle Soon

Foreign Correspondent for C.B.S. Reports on Island's Industries

MR. DEE BREDIN is the correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company in Batavia, Java. In a magnificent article appearing in the January, 1942, edition of the *National Geographic Magazine* he gives us an inside picture of the country where our American boys will be fighting—maybe.

Indirectly and unconsciously, perhaps, Mr. Bredin identifies the ownership of Java's industries.

We are glad to condense the article for you because much comment on its content will be forthcoming:

At Batavia armed guards escorted us to the immigration offices, where each passenger's identity was thoroughly looked into. My passport, return ticket, and photographic equipment were taken from me. My express checks were recorded, and every letter of introduction, including those to the Governor General and other officials, was scrutinized.

All around the airport were pillboxes, machine gun nests, tank traps, and anti-aircraft guns. Java was prepared for invasion . . .

I went riding through native villages with Major General Schilling.

We came to a clearing where a secret airport and hangars were under construction. The General told me there are auxiliary landing fields all over Java.

I made the rounds of government offices, all barricaded now with barbed wire and patrolled by armed guards. These beautiful buildings, originally pure white, are covered with drab green paint to camouflage them against air raids. They look squatty and depressing.

Familiar scenes have taken on a military aspect. The coolie with his baskets of flowers still squats under a tree, but back of him is a little grass hill with a metal door leading to a gasproof air-raid shelter.

There is a line-up of native boys in front of the park pavilion. Others come in steady procession out through a side door, each carrying a new green uniform, army boots, and hat.

At the receiving hospital of Batavia, there is a queue of natives who have come to have their blood tested. They wish to donate a pint each for the Allied troops in the Far East. The fact that a large proportion are acceptable as donors speaks well for the health of the population.

In the past the Indies' armies consisted of professional soldiers, and European and Eurasian troops; but now a native militia is being organized and trained. It will augment the regular army by 50 per cent.

More than half of the Netherlands merchant marine—still one of the largest in the world—had been placed under command of Great Britain. In addition, the Dutch navy was doing everything in its power to help Great Britain keep her trade routes open.

* * *

I had tea at the Batavia Golf Club with the Director of Economics for the Netherlands Indies. Dr. van Mook's firm handling of the trade negotiations with Japan earned for him the title of the "strong man of the Indies."

He said: "We have performed miracles here last year in industrial achievement, from the manufacturing of high explosives and chemicals to ship building.

"More than a thousand firms, including banks and insurance companies, whose headquarters were formerly in the Netherlands, now manage their affairs in the Indies. All their funds were transferred here when the Lowlands were invaded.

"However," Dr. Van Mook emphasized, "the Netherlands will continue to benefit by production here, because Dutch capital and executives are sorely needed. Formerly, men in the Indies retired at the age of 45. This age limit now has been raised to 55, because of the shortage of experienced personnel."

I devoted most of the week to gathering data on how the war had affected American business in the Indies, where American firms have about $70-million invested. Because of curtailment of imports, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company holds a dominant position in the bicycle, automobile, and truck-tire trade of these islands. The Goodyear people have a large manufacturing plant. They are in the throes of expanding their manufacturing facilities 60 per cent at their factory in Buitenzorg.

The managing director showed me around the plant. Young native boys were vulcanizing motorcycle tires for the army. Others were turning out truck tires on individual machines. With one hand they shaped the fabric, and with the other wielded sharp knives to trim the edges.

At Tandjoengpriok, only half an hour from Batavia, is the assembly plant of General Motors of Java. The road follows the Priok canal, cluttered with obstructions to prevent enemy planes from landing there; but quaint junks sail lazily among the hazards with their insignificant cargo.

On the other side of the road are anti-aircraft guns, pillboxes, and fortifications. Monkeys sit in groups on telegraph wires and look down in disdain on these man-made war preparations. At the plant some eighty young Dutch women, neatly dressed in khaki, were being trained to drive trucks. These attractive volunteers have joined the V.A.C., one of the women's defense corps units of Java.

The managing director told me that demand for American cars has about doubled.

"The fly in our ointment," he said, "is the present shipping tie-up. Unfilled orders are piling up. Nevertheless, we have many more workers than a year ago."

I talked also with executives of the Koloniale, as the Standard Oil of New Jersey is called in the Indies. They said the Koloniale was going right ahead with large-scale drilling operations in New Guinea and Sumatra.

American business is showing marked confidence in the future of the Netherlands Indies—war or no war.

* * *

I flew to Bandoeng to visit a government-owned quinine plantation and took a taxi from the airport to Pengalengan.

As the car wound for hours about the mountain, the quinine forest became denser and the road darker. The trees were so close together that some of them grew almost horizontally from the mountainside as if trying to find a little breathing space. Most of them are too old to strip of their quinine-producing bark; they are leftovers from a period when quinine was not in such demand.

Men were chopping down forest trees. As soon as a tree was felled, other men would cut off the bark in one-foot strips. Dozens of Javanese women sat cross-legged on the ground and carefully took the bark off the dismembered branches. In sheds nearby I saw the bark pulverized and packed into large sacks to be shipped to England and the United States.

About half of the quinine produced on Tjinjiroean goes to the government-owned factory at Bandoeng.

Since the war, there has been a tremendous demand for quinine, as millions of troops are stationed in the tropics and exposed to malaria.

* * *

I went back to Bandoeng where the Netherlands Indies Army headquarters are located. Major van Dyken of the General Staff took me on an inspection tour.

In ammunition and arms factories the natives, who are past masters of metal craft,

(Continued on Page 10)

J. P. Morgan Co. In the Orient

IN the *Congressional Record* of December 12, 1940, one notes an interesting American tie-up with the Asiatic city of Singapore.

Senator Rush Holt of West Virginia was outlining the international tie-up of J. P. Morgan. He refers to Morgan being the partner of Morgan Grenfell and Company, Ltd. of London. This brief survey also lists the interlocking directorate of Morgan with Asia.

A partner of Morgan Grenfell is Lord Catto. He is also a director in The Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, Ltd., The Singapore Telephone Company, The China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company.

It has been said that the sun never sets on the English Empire. Does it ever set on the Morgan interests?

Recent developments in international affairs recall interesting things one has read from time to time.

In Lundberg's "America's 60 Families," page 184, one notes this statement:

"Serving as Ambassador to Turkey was Joseph Clark Grew, J. P. Morgan's cousin, who was transferred to the important Tokyo post."

Quite interesting!

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Comment

(Continued from Page 9)

were turning out by hand shells, hand grenades, bombs, and precision instruments. A few Netherlanders — not more than a dozen all told—supervise the work of thousands of natives.

We went also to the military airport. There I met a few American instructors who were teaching Dutch pilots to fly Curtiss pursuit planes and Lockheed Hudson bombers. On the field I saw ingenious military devices designed to deceive enemy reconnaissance fliers.

Later in the week, I went to Soerabaja, the great naval base of the Indies.

The young Dutch cadets looked keen and sunburned, and the native ground crew seemed efficient. There were six American instructors busy as bees.

At the sea base, almost two miles of covered gangways connect the buildings and work shops. Each building has three solid sides and one lightweight wall. In case of explosion, the light wall would fall outward, and no irreparable damage would result. In one factory replacement parts were being made so successfully that Dorniers and Fokkers brought to the Indies before the war were still in excellent condition.

At the naval base nearby I went aboard one of the All-steel torpedo motorboats manufactured in Soerabaja with American steel. A number of submarines and mine layers were under construction, and four of the Netherlands' finest warships were starting out for unknown destinations. Some of the 19 German vessels interned when the Netherlands was invaded were still tied to the dock, but most of them have been added to the Netherlands merchant marine.

Vice-Admiral Helfrich, commander-in-chief of the Royal Dutch Navy in the Far East, told me that some of the surrounding islands have secret auxiliary landing fields and sea-bases, and large caches of arms and munitions. He showed me the plans for a new naval base three times the size of the present one.

"At present a fleet of submarines is our most potent weapon, and our all-steel torpedo motorboats are peerless for coastal defense. Because this archipelago covers some 3,600 miles, the Navy and Navy air arm must be mighty!"

* * *

Java can be strongly defended, and it is home to some 65 per cent of the 70-million inhabitants of the Indies. Military men are confident that Java can be held against any foe, and even hold out hopes for defending Borneo, Sumatra, and the Celebes against attack by air or sea.

They say that in case Borneo cannot be held against invasion, troops stationed there will destroy the coveted oil fields. Invaders would find the wells filled with sand and sea water, and therefore completely useless. Standard Oil and Dutch Shell refineries at Palembang, on the east coast of Sumatra, would be blown to bits before an enemy could enter. But Java will be held at all cost by every man and weapon available.

To date more than 200 Spitfires have been given to the R.A.F. by the population of Java. Plantation workers gave pennies out of their small daily pay, and rich sultans were proportionately generous.

Hard-working, able Netherlanders have made the Indies the richest islands in the world. These industrious Dutchmen have lived harmoniously among the natives for nearly 400 years. Because of their superior living conditions the Indies are incomparable with any other place in the Far East.

Why Your Grocer Is Short of Sugar

IN THE FACE of warnings that this country, and the rest of the world, was heading into a serious sugar shortage, the United States Department of Agriculture compelled beet sugar growers to reduce their acreage 17 to 20 per cent; and, in Puerto Rico, cane that would have yielded 300,000 tons *was left to rot in the fields!*

These disclosures are made by the Washington bureau of the *New York Sun.* Phelps Adams, of the *Sun's* Capital staff, asserts that while Government officials blame the Pacific war for the sugar shortage, his inquiry reveals that "at least half of the existing deficiencies" is blameable to the economic planners of the Department of Agriculture.

"While the whole world was facing the inevitable sugar shortage that invariably accompanies war," the *Sun* continues, "the Department of Agriculture was paying large benefits to beet and cane farmers to persuade them to cut total sugar production by some 600,000 tons—or enough to provide each family in the nation with 40 pounds of sugar this year!"

Even today, after Secretary Wickard has publicly warned "there just won't be enough sugar for our usual consumption," the quota fixed for Puerto Rico is smaller than the amount of cane actually on hand and waiting to be ground, Mr. Adams discloses.

Officials of the Department, conceding the truth of all these statements, promised the restrictions would be "revised in the light of existing conditions."

But no revisions have been forthcoming.

* * *

Fully a year ago, representatives of the sugar producers in Washington presented memoranda to the Department of Agriculture to show that a sugar shortage was inevitable and urging a revision of quotas to permit increased production, the *Sun's* writer says.

Nations overseas were already crying for more sugar. The war production program boosted the demand for industrial alcohol for smokeless powder, solvents, antifreeze solutions and a hundred other essentials.

However, the Department of Agriculture denied that any sugar shortage existed or was in prospect.

It was worried instead by the carry-over of beet sugar stocks, normally around a million tons, but in the previous year 1.4-millions and in the current year 1.7-millions.

Instead of permitting any increase in sugar production, therefore, the Department forced beet growers to take about one-fifth of their acreage out of production.

An official declared no other course was possible unless the Department wished to "evade the intent and purpose of the law under which the sugar quota system operates." He admitted that so far as he knew the Department had never asked Congress to amend that law.

Efforts on the part of the Democratic Senators from the Western States to amend the law were rebuffed.

And during the year consumption of sugar in the United States increased by about 1-million tons to a level of 7,400,000.

* * *

The situation at the moment as revealed by the *Sun's* inquiry is as follows:

"Sugar from the Philippines, which normally send about 900,000 tons, is cut off entirely.

"Hawaii, which sends a similar amount, will cut its exports to about 600,000 tons.

"Total cut in the nation's sugar resources therefore amounts to about 1,200,000 tons, or about 80 pounds per family.

"To offset this in part, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has contracted for the entire Cuban supply. Experts hope that this will amount to about 1,975,000 tons in addition to the molasses which the R.F.C. is purchasing.

"Private experts estimate receipts will be about 300,000 tons less, plus the equivalent of 1,150,000 tons of raw sugar in the form of high test molasses for industrial use.

"This means that consumption of sugar would be choked down to about 85 pounds per person.

* * *

"Meanwhile, of course, efforts will be made to increase the planting of cane and beets. In Hawaii it will take from 18 to 24 months to effect any increase, and in the West Indies only about a year. But labor shortages exist, and in Puerto Rico work is tied up by a strike arising in part from a conflict between the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O."

Passenger Priority

THE ESCAPE from death of four civilians, who gave up their seats to army pilots killed in a crashed plane, served to dramatize the new wartime policy of priorities on passenger and cargo space on commercial airlines.

Brig. Gen. Donald R. Connally, military director of civil aviation, explains the priorities order. Airplane reservations will be granted private citizens only when there is no official need for the space.

Reservations for seats and cargo space will be made through regularly established air line services as usual, but accommodations for passengers and cargo will be assigned only after those required for official use have been filled.

According to Brig. Gen. Connally, airline priorities will be granted in the following order:

1. White House personnel, upon personal request and identification.

2. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps ferry command pilots traveling under orders.

3. Personnel of the armed forces and allied military missions whose orders direct travel by air.

4. Army and Navy equipment, ammunition, supplies and materials essential to the war effort.

5. Personnel of Government departments and agencies whose activities are essential to the war effort and whose travel is certified for priority by air.

Persons not on the Government payroll whose business is essential to the war effort may be granted priorities, but only with the sanction of the Government department or agency affected, the War Department explained.

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Comment

And Now, a Steel Shortage Develops

WHILE the nation virtually abolishes the automobile, and dislocates its normal life to go all out for war production, we learn from the Pittsburgh bureau of the *Wall Street Journal* that America's steel mills *will turn out less steel this year than they did in 1941!*

The scrap metal situation has been growing steadily more acute in all production centers, a survey by the paper reveals. Winter weather has reduced collections everywhere; and elimination of automobile production, to make more finished steel available to war industries, will intensify the scrap famine.

Many plants, particularly in Detroit and Cleveland areas, normally counted on waste steel from auto makers to supply a part of their scrap needs. Some of this material also found its way to Pittsburgh and Chicago mills.

This dislocation in the scrap supply will prevail until the auto plants, converted to arms production, get back to capacity output that will yield waste scrap somewhat comparable to that from automobile manufacture.

Meantime, a census of "graveyard" scrap is under way, and the country may see scrap drives resembling the aluminum drives of several months ago.

Some Government agency — probably the W.P.A. — will have to collect scrap metal, and transport it to central depots where it can be allocated to foundries and steel mills.

* * *

There is a serious lack of accurate information on the amounts and location of miscellaneous junk, the *Wall Street Journal* writers point out.

The public, motoring past automobile junkyards, observes mountains of metal scrap. People read about steel mill curtailment for want of scrap and they leap to the natural assumption that junk owners are hoarding their scrap metal for a top price.

Unquestionably, the Government will uncover instances of such hoarding; but those familiar with the scrap situation point out that the auto junker is a scrap metal dealer only incidentally. Primarily, he buys old wrecks to get the parts which can be salvaged and used, not for their junk metal. That is why he is more anxious to have a 1931 wreck than your new car, which has just been demolished by a truck or freight train. New parts are plentiful, but even some makers are out of 1931 parts, so the old wreck is a real find for the junker.

Then, too, it is easier to put a new car together on an assembly line than to take it apart after years of rust and wear. To dismantle a wrecked car, sort out its saleable parts, and classify the junk metal for the scrap market, would cost more than the dealer could hope to get from its sale.

Steel mills need the scrap. The war industries must have the steel, but no amount of patriotism can induce scrap yards to meet the need out of their lean pockets.

Here is where the W.P.A., and perhaps the Army, will have to come in.

Will Reds Take Over Price Control Board?

AT this writing the price control bill has not been passed by Congress and signed by the President of the United States.

Leaving aside the pros and cons of the theory of price control, every person knows that private enterprise and American competition—for all practical purposes—will be passed once the full rigors of price control dominate the nation.

Idealists tell us the measure will last only for the duration. Hard-headed Americans who know the history of social science realize it will live longer than the duration.

The news which is most disturbing in connection with the price control legislation is related to the fact that, even before the bill has been passed, a staff of 6,892 men and women already has been recruited for the administrative end of the projected Federal price control agency.

More startling is the disclosure that the projected nucleus staff of 6,892 has passed written and oral examinations which were prepared and supervised by Paul J. Kern, president of New York City's Civil Service Commission.

And most startling is the fact that this was done at the request of Washington officials.

For more than four months this project has been under way. It was conducted with the utmost secrecy—to such an extent that the ordinary citizen of New York did not have a chance to compete for appointment on an equal basis with those men and women who are close to Paul Kern and the many subversive organizations with which he has been connected in the past. Only 10,000 took the examinations.

Already qualified are:

Investigators	2,000
Stationary firemen	5
General mechanics	10
Junior stenographers	4,295
Interpreters	316
Engineers	266

* * *

In the December 30, 1940, edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, we said of Paul Kern:

No fewer than three specific cases of violation of civil service regulations have been proved against Mr. Kern at this writing.

The most important of these was in the Housing Commission. According to Alfred Rheinstein, former commissioner of this municipal agency, Mr. Kern "rigged civil service examinations" so that he could appoint the "right man."

When Mr. Rheinstein protested these appointments as being unfair, he said he was hounded out of his job.

In the Sanitation department, it was disclosed that Mr. Kern had given jobs as scowmen to 13 semi-professional baseball players, none of whom had able-bodied seamen certificates, in order that the department "could beat the Police in the annual baseball game" between the two departments.

* * *

So far, however, investigating agencies have hardly touched upon the sinister part of Mr. Kern's activities: namely, his reported policy of giving soft city jobs to members of the Communist Party and other radical groups.

It was no coincidence that Miss Sylvia Ageloff, for example, had a New York City job at the very time she was arrested in Mexico City charged with complicity in the murder of Leon Trotzky.

Thus the price fixing commissioners of New York City, it is anticipated, will wear the badge of Paul Kern, who already has proven himself to be in league with the Moscow Reds for the purpose of fomenting world revolution and destroying the American way of life.

In the January 30, 1939, edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, we said:

> Paul J. Kern, chairman of the old Lawyers Committee, became chairman of the new Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain when its name was changed last spring. Mr. Kern has been extremely active in left wing circles ever since his student days at the University of Michigan. During the last year alone he participated in numerous Communist-sponsored meetings in behalf of the Spanish Loyalists.
>
> The Lawyers Committee has its printing done at the Sheridan Square Press, operated by Communists. The most significant tip-off of its Communistic affiliation, however, is its headquarters. These occupy one tiny room of a five-room suite, a veritable Marxist nest, at No. 20 Veset Street, New York City.
>
> The other rooms—and this is extremely important—are occupied by Marxist organizations!

* * *

The above reprint reflects again on Paul Kern and the staff already selected to regulate prices in New York City.

While America was being lulled to sleep by men like Dr. Ryan of Catholic University with their preachments to the effect that there was no danger of Communism in the United States, we find the Federal Government, in anticipation of laws to be passed, requesting the Communistic Paul J. Kern to set up organizations which will promote the Sovietization of America.

'Rubber' an Elastic Term

DR. OSWALDO ARANHA, Brazil's Foreign Minister, says that Brazil has 20-million rubber trees in the Amazon jungles waiting to be tapped.

Of course, there are no such things as rubber trees. The doctor is merely speaking metaphorically in language we Americans use. Something like the language we employ when we say the sun rises and the kettle boils. The sun doesn't rise and the kettle doesn't boil.

But that's not the point. Dr. Aranha said: "If you would pay half of the $1.20 you are paying for synthetic rubber to get our wild rubber you would start a gold rush to the Amazon . . . When I was in Washington I tried to tell the State Department that we had everything in South America that you were getting from Asia and Africa"—tin, cocoa, coffee and rubber.

Incidentally, Thurman Arnold, head of the Justice Department anti-trust division, told a House of Representatives committee (Jan. 19) that there has been a systematic effort in America to retard production of synthetic rubber.

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What Others Say

Victors Will Determine the Peace Terms

IN THE past few weeks it has been said more or less facetiously that it looked as if the British and Americans would have to depend on the Russians and the Chinese to win the war.

The basis for this observation is the undisputed fact that, with the exception of the British offensive in Libya, which appears to have fallen short of its goal, the only notable victories on land since the beginning of the war have been won by Russian and Chinese troops.

We rejoice in these victories, but we cannot rest on our oars because of them . . . If the democracies expect to be effective at the peace table and to take a dominant part in the reconstruction of the world after the war, they must also win battles. The peace terms will be dictated by the nations whose armies were victorious, not by those which executed masterly retreats or fought skillful delaying actions.

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer* **(Jan. 14)**

' ' '

Fact vs. Optimism

WHAT happens on the Russian front can be measured more accurately upon the map than from *communiques*. Hitler's advance into Russia averaged 400 miles from the original Russo-Polish border (Minsk line). The Russians have pushed him back an average of 40 miles—exactly that in the south, none at all north of Leningrad. Only one-tenth of Nazi-conquered territory has yet been regained.

—Paul Mallon (Jan. 14)

' ' '

False Confidence

WE REGRET the inadequacies of forces available for our defense, but we should accept the explanation of that inadequacy (that strength is needed elsewhere) without question.

The cause of dissatisfaction lies not in the shortage itself. It lies rather in the many assurances given us over a period of months that reinforcements were flowing into Malaya continuously and that the country was ready for anything.

Time after time, we were told of the arrival of large convoys of troopships, quantities of aircraft, tanks, and all the other paraphernalia of war.

Where is that immense strength? Why were we so misled? . . . Everybody in this country appears to have been lulled into a false sense of security by confident statements regarding our armed might. The only people who have not been bluffed are the Japanese.

—*Straits Times*, **Singapore (Jan. 10)**

' ' '

Need New Peace Goals

ORDINARY men and women of the Western world seem to want to dwell neither in the house called the "new order," nor in that called the "Atlantic charter," because they feel that the first looks like a hybrid between a barracks and a factory, and the second may turn out to be a cross between a caravan and a pawnshop!

Consequently, until—like goal posts—our economic peace lines are set up, though we can continue to punt about the war ball, we cannot begin to play a profitable strategical game.

—Maj. Gen. J. F. C. Fuller (retired), Chief of staff British tank corps in World War I.

' ' '

Trade By Hemisphere

WE SHOULD trade by hemispheres. Europe has her colonies in Africa and Asia from which she gets coffee, rubber, tin and all sorts of tropical products. And Europe always will favor her own colonies.

In South America we produce exactly the same things. Yet you (U.S.A.) buy from Europe's colonies in Asia and Africa, instead of buying from us.

Furthermore, you have to haul it half way 'round the world. It is expensive, and in time of war *you might not be able to get it at all!*

—Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, in 1935 Brazilian ambassador to the U. S.

' ' '

Will We Learn Even Now?

THERE are a lot of people in high places in Washington today who wish they had taken Aranha's advice (see above) and begun, seven years ago, to build up our rubber and tin supplies in South America instead of the South Pacific.

Now that the war is on, the great bulk of Latin-Americans are just as anxious over Singapore and the Dutch East Indies as we are . . .

However, many Latin-Americans cannot understand why we insisted on getting our tin and rubber from across the Pacific, especially when the Dutch and British formed an international cartel to hold up the price against us, and when we could have cultivated the Good Neighbor policy by getting tin and rubber much closer to home.

Some Latin-Americans are even frank enough to suggest that we might have saved ourselves some costly fighting on the far side of the Pacific. But, particularly, they are interested in whether we are going back to Dutch and British tin and rubber as soon as this war is over.

—Pearson & Allen (Washington Merry-Go-Round).

' ' '

Leftist Democracy

ENGLAND is still governed by a governing class, though admission to that class is not by birth but through the school, the so-called "public schools," which are, to put the matter bluntly and baldly, schools for the children of well-to-do parents.

If you are a "public school" man, you will, in nine cases out of ten, get the right appointment, and if you are not, you won't. It is not true money will do the trick unaided.

The acquiescence in the existence of a governing class has rested on the foundation that such a class, trained in a special manner, would give a special kind of service. But because it is now increasingly felt that that service has not been forthcoming, the structure is beginning to break down . . .

Certainly something new is being born, and certainly the contact with Russia has acted as an energizer. Yet the thing that is being born is not Communism . . . In my more reckless moments, I am inclined to call it democracy.

—J. L. Benvenisti in the *Commonweal*

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Criticism Can Be Honest

IN THE months to come we must follow the leader. That does not mean my leader, right or wrong. It does mean an ungrudging recognition that there can be only one commander-in-chief . . . Democracy is not adjourned. But democracy in crisis must function with more sober responsibility, with more restraint in criticism. Opposition can be loyal.

—*New York World-Telegram* (Dec. 9)

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History Will Judge

FELLOW citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor, or dishonor, to the latest generation . . . We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth.

—President Lincoln (Message to Congress, Dec. 1, 1862)

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Mitchell on Alaska

AN AIR offensive against Japan from Alaska could be decisive. They know this full well, and they know that we are preparing for it in no way whatever. They are misleading us with naval preparation which really will be quite secondary to air power, that ultimately will decide the contest between East and West, while with the greatest secrecy they are developing long-range bombers for an attack on the United States.

—Gen. "Billy" Mitchell *(Liberty Magazine*, 1934)

' ' '

Alaska is the most central place in the world of aircraft, and that is true either of Europe, Asia, or North America, for in the future I think whoever holds Alaska will hold the world, and I think it is the most important strategic place in the world.

—"Billy" Mitchell (Before the Military Affairs Committee, Feb. 13, 1935)

' ' '

When a Communist-dominated union gets a closed shop, it is practically impossible for an anti-Communist to get a job in that shop.

—Benjamin Stolberg

' ' '

Happiness comes from sacrifice, and those who have learned to seek only their own comfort can never know the thrill that comes from giving up their own pleasures to bring joy to others.

—Ave Maria

' ' '

A Christian people should not have to be driven by Government decree to make sacrifices for the common good.

—*America* Magazine

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Pope Says World Ills Due to Denial of God

THE Knights of Columbus official organ, *Columbia,* recently published a splendid article by John S. Kennedy in which was summarized Pope Pius XII's statements relative to peace and to war, together with predictions made by the Venerable Pontiff.

A condensation of this article in *The Catholic Digest* for January, reads as follows:

Reporters in Rome cable reams of dubious speculation about the Pope's attitude, objectives, and activity bearing on the war, cloaking it in layers of mystery which, they imply, they have been exceptionally clever to penetrate. There is no need of looking to gossip or crystal-gazing for the facts of the matter. The person who will read carefully the Holy Father's several pronouncements on the war, before it began and since, can get an exact appreciation of where he stands.

Five main points compose his own answer to the question: Why doesn't the Pope do something?

1. He *has* done something. He has done everything in his power. Before the inception of hostilities, he bent every effort to prevent the horrible international strife. Into his very first message to the world he put "an invitation to, and indeed an augury of, peace." In the message which acknowledged President Roosevelt's letter introducing Myron C. Taylor to the Vatican, he said, "As vicar on earth of the Prince of Peace, from the first days of Our pontificate We have dedicated Our efforts and Our solicitude to the purpose of maintaining peace, and afterwards of re-establishing it."

He is the first to admit, with poignant regret, that these efforts failed. "Our advice, respectfully listened to, was not taken."

2. Almost all of those who clamor for a papal appraisal of the merits of the opposing sides in the war really want not an impartial judgment but rather a flat endorsement of themselves.

As the Holy Father has said, he is "beyond every rivalry and outside every party." The papacy is a universal institution. The Pope has spiritual children by the millions in almost all the belligerent and quasi-belligerent countries. Further, he knows his mission to be to all men everywhere. He cannot be anyone's cat's-paw.

3. He pronounces on the moral aspects of issues and conflicts, laying down principles, enunciating duties, indicating which aberrations from the right are responsible for particular difficulties. He takes the long view, back into past history, forward to future developments, and expediency has no part in this thinking. Analyzing the present situation, he sees it as the consequence of a moral sickness common to the whole world. He knows that no military victory, whoever wins it, is going to set all things right.

Rather, a universal spiritual renewal is requisite for the settlement of the contemporary crisis, of which the war is but one aspect. But "calm views and long views are mistaken for weakness and indecision." One of the most appalling features of the present condition of mankind is the fact that when, in plainest language and trumpet-tongued, the Pope tells the world that what is wrong is a moral matter, very few have any notion of what he is talking about. For "the fundamental conceptions of justice and love, which make for individual happiness and the nobility of common social life, have in many respects fallen into oblivion or contempt."

4. The Pope points out that the advice which he offers sometimes arouses suspicions of the ill-disposed, makes them think that the whole structure of civil authority is being threatened, that its rights are to be invaded. Although he is "as far removed as possible from any intentions of that kind" and appeals to men "not asking to have dominion over them, but, in every possible way, to be their servant," men of ill will spread preposterous notions; the credulous believe them, and the Pope is left out of the picture until the picture disintegrates.

5. The Pope has no way, save moral suasion, of enforcing what he knows to be right and healthful for society. He cannot exert physical compulsion on men, nor does he wish to.

This five-point explanation being made, we ask whether the Holy Father despairs of accomplishing anything and retires into silence. No. There are certainly men of good will left on earth; indeed, their name is legion. There are men in all countries, in and out of the Church, who are intellectually honest and humble. It is to these the Holy Father speaks again and again.

First and foremost, he says, the principal cause of our ills is our individual and social desertion of God, the widespread denial of His existence and authority. Pius XII's papers abound in striking imagery. His diction is nowhere better exemplified than in this memorable sentence: "Our troubles have one bitter root, terrible in its fertility, the ignoring of God's majesty, the complete neglect of His heavenly commandments."

Note well, the Pope does not say that God causes wars, that He sends them as a scourge. People who give God no credit for good things are very quick to assign Him responsibility for bad things. The Supreme Pontiff, viewing history in perspective, logically following the course of human conduct to its consequences, shows that men, having set aside God and all that He represents, inevitably embark on a career of disaster.

* * *

Professed atheism is rampant, deliberately fostered by anti-religious totalitarian governments and also by that irresponsible intelligentsia typified in H. G. Wells and Pierre Van Paassen. But even more common, and certainly more damaging, is the practical atheism of those nominally Christian.

This stems largely from the old liberal heresy which put God and religion in one hermetically sealed compartment of human affairs and denied their relevance to other phases of life, for example, the economic and social. Witness the hot indignation, not unknown even among Catholics, when successive Popes have spoken on the moral abuses in industry, commerce, and finance.

Common in all countries is a "training of the young which neglects, of deliberate purpose, to direct their minds towards a heavenly country as well," which "points them to a wrong goal," and "secretly or openly encourages them to turn their backs on their divine Redeemer." We fail to get excited over this trend in education. We are horrified by the Nazi execution of 100 or 200 hostages, but we do not turn a hair as hundreds of thousands of young souls are executed in our own schools.

Pope Pius says that, with the denial of God and His exclusion from human affairs, "the only possible foundation of peace and permanence has been undermined" and "nothing can breed peace or preserve prosperity." This he illustrates by singling out that cardinal error of the times, namely, the divorce of "civil authority from any connection at all with the divine Being."

The result is that the several states are not slow to usurp the place from which God has been eliminated. Each presumes that it has "unlimited competence." Each votes itself "into the privileges of omnipotence," and the state is treated "as the end to which all human actions must tend and the rule by which all legal and moral questions must be judged." Each state is a law unto itself. There are no common principles, given by God, to regulate the actions of all men; there is no code of morality, defined by God, binding on all.

Then the "new morality, divorced from all connection with a divine law," is fashioned by each state to suit itself. Thus you have a number of states, "each making up its own morality as it goes along," with no two codes agreeing. This puts "all the bonds which unite one country with another at the mercy of a capricious despotism." Interests clash. Misunderstandings arise. There is now no common ground on which the disputants can meet with that confidence in each other's integrity which the Holy Father sees as indispensable to peace, for "discussion and clear adjustment of mutual relations." There is no alternative to war. Discussion and consultation are impossible, because the disputants scarcely speak the same legal language. Even in the midst of this inferno of hatred, it is plain that men do not see what is at the bottom of their distress, and persist in supposing that genuine, organic and lasting peace can be brought about by military victory. "It is not from outward pressure," says His Holiness, "it is not from the sword that deliverance comes to nations; the sword cannot breed peace, it can only impose terms of peace. The forces, the influences that are to renew the face of the earth, must spring from men's hearts."

This sounds like pious cant to the majority of men. Political leaders may pay such a notion lip service, but, as their actions prove, there is little conviction in their hearts. Speaking of the various proposals for a new order, the Holy Father asks, "Is it really to be a different, a happier age?"

He grants that "our present troubles may have the effect of opening many blind eyes." . . . But the signs of any universal awakening are discouragingly few. That is why the Pope says, "There are more reasons than one for apprehending that the hour of darkness is upon us; an hour in which the storms of violence and discord pour out, as from a chalice of blood, countless sorrows, countless troubles upon the earth." We "are ex-

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Comment

(Continued from Page 13)

periencing, as yet perhaps, only the beginnings of sorrows." Nor has any nation as yet little affected by the crisis any cause for complacency. "A common peril, one and the same everywhere, hangs over us all."

* * *

You notice that the Holy Father does not hold out any glittering suggestion of a spectacular miracle restoring peace. God could work such a wonder. But we must always remember two things: first, He made us free; and, second, whether or not we acknowledge the fact, we live in a moral order. God gives us His grace to help us to do what is right. But He does not destroy or limit our free initiative.

The elements of the prescription for world peace, as set down by the vicar of the divine Physician, are: 1. Acknowledgment and service of God; 2. living every phase of life, whether it be the life of the individual or of nations, according to Godly principles, particularly those of justice and charity; with particular attention to, 3. social justice; 4. the protection and fostering of that "primary and indispensable cell of human society," the family, against which so many elements in modern life are in conspiracy: 5. education devoted not only to developing powers of mind and body and the formation in the child of social and civic sense, but also to telling him of his nature and his destiny; 6. government "according to the directions of an order of things which is immutable because it reposes on the universal laws and principles which govern it."

Will this "renewal of men's minds," this remaking of the face of the earth, be easy? No. There are "formidable difficulties and obstacles in this age as perhaps in no other." But it can be done. God's grace is not lacking. It superabounds. Addressing himself to Catholics, the Holy Father tells them that they have a mission to perform, a priestly work to do. He urges them to arm themselves with prayer, mortification, the sacramental aids, to "live in the same bond of faith and charity, so that men may see the power and the active influence of the atonement of Christ."

Hatred in War Is Peril to Just Peace

CANADA'S air marshal, W. A. Bishop, V.C., is quoted as saying at a recent veterans' dinner in New York, "it is time that a bit of healthy hate for the enemies crept into our war effort . . . I am more and more convinced that it is a stupid fallacy and sheer nonsense to believe for one moment that we are only fighting the present leaders of the countries with which we are at war."

Hatred is an inevitable concomitant of war. The professional soldier has a grim job to do; his task is military victory. Civilian morale is a part of that military support. The propaganda of hatred is always a part of military morale. Cold facts do not produce a killing hate. All peoples must be lied to in order to hate enough to kill their fellow men.

From atrocity stories invented to make us hate our foes enough to kill them efficiently, it is only a step to the toleration, or advocacy, of atrocities in reprisal. Thus, hate builds hate and, as the present world has reason to know, these hates cannot be turned off with an armistice, but survive to wreck post-war peace conferences.

Our hope for a better world after this war is already being destroyed in advance by the demands for hate and more hate, the better to wage war.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, minister of New York's Community Church, who recently proffered his resignation because he could not "bless, sanction or support" war, has called upon the United States to resist the temptation to descend to the savagery of our enemies.

"Already the cry is being lifted for retaliation and revenge," said Dr. Holmes. "Already we are being promised that we shall return upon our enemies their injuries upon us, not twice but treblefold. This gives comfort to our savage instincts but is fatal to our cause.

"There is deadly danger that this war may become the most terrible of all wars, a religious war. Already, we are being told that we are fighting pagans and that this is a crusade for God and for His Christ.

"This ignores completely the millions of humble folk in Japan who devoutly live the religions of their fathers, and the tens of thousands of Japanese Christians . . .

"It denies completely the simple fact that, whatever the pagan abomination of the Nazis, the overwhelming majority of the German people are sober Christians, who are loyal, under stress of bitter persecution, to their Catholic altars and their Protestant creeds . . .

"This war is terrible enough as it is, without adding to it the religious sanction."

* * *

In somewhat similar vein, Dr. Halliday Sutherland, famed author and columnist of the London *Catholic Herald*, denounces the atrocity stories which are being used on the British radio and in the press.

"The efforts now being made to change the mood of the people from calm determination to frenzied hatred of 80-million Germans" will, Dr. Sutherland thinks, make people forget justice in the hour of victory.

His editorial, quoted in the *Gaelic American* concludes:

"The majority of adults in Britain have not forgotten the last war. We remember how our feelings were harrowed and our hatred of Germany was raised, to the point of believing that the only good German was a dead German, by stories such as that of the corpse factory which we now know were false. We also know that the British government, sponsoring those stories, knew them to be lies.

"One thing is certain. In an atmosphere of insensate hate, the common people of all belligerent countries will lose the peace—just as they lost it at Versailles!"

Spirit of Anti-Christ Here—*Wall St. Journal*

WE READ the *Wall Street Journal* to see what's what in the wartime business world, much as we peruse the religious press for morale guidance.

Christianity as the only workable basis of civil order, and the spirit of anti-Christ as the real threat to freedom, is the sort of counsel we'd expect from the latter rather than the busy *Journal* of "the Street."

Our own pleasure must have been shared by scores of other readers who came upon Thomas F. Woodlock's column, *"Thinking It Over"* (Jan. 12). We quote a portion of his excellent article as follows:

"We have not in this country reached the point where an open hatred of Christianity has blazed up in any visible part of our people, nor is there any sign of such a thing observable by the keenest eye. But will anyone contend that Christianity *as a living faith* marks a majority of our people today?

"True, the great mass of us live by a Christian *code* of behavior, but codes have a way of long outliving the creeds that engendered them.

"We are, on the whole, humane, kindly and we keep our promises to each other and we agree that religion is 'a good thing'; we like to preach the *Golden Rule* to each other, and no one will have the hardihood to deny that we give the 'Christmas Spirit' free rein every year, even allowing for its flavor of commercialism.

"But how many of us would with a whole heart and clear conviction echo Peter's confession of faith when challenged by his Master? And what are we teaching in our public schools, grammar and high, and colleges and our universities concerning that confession?

"Now the answer to the question put to Peter is of the all-or-none order. The Christianity which built the Western civilization was built upon Peter's answer. It was that Christianity which brought democracy into the world because it was the first to bring to *man* the revelation of human *personality*, and that is the rock upon which the democracy in which we profess (and, in a way, do entertain) a faith, and to which we give (in a way, a real) devotion, rests *and alone can rest*. It was that Christianity upon which the declared principles of our civil order rest, and there is no other resting place for them.

". . . Hitler rules today under the 'forms' of the Weimar constitution and Stalin under the 'forms' of a constitution as 'democratic' sounding as anyone could wish! The same thing could happen here under our own 'forms' if we, too, should lose faith in the soul that alone can give them life.

"Man must believe in something. In the nineteenth century he believed in himself . . . We believe in democracy and are going to fight for it, but it behooves us to see that it does not die on our hands for lack of its roots, after we have won the fight.

"This writer will not predict any such thing as *likely*. But he does believe that the spirit of anti-Christ is moving amongst us, and that it bears the one real threat to the freedom that we covet for ourselves and for all men."

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Comment

One Union—The Union of the United States

THE palatial *Normandie,* world's largest ship, has been taken over by the United States Government and renamed the *U.S.S. Lafayette.*

The disposition to be made of the vessel has not been announced. It will either be converted for service in the United States Navy or will be put into operation as a merchant ship.

If the latter eventuates, actual control of the ship probably would be in the hands of the National Maritime Union, headed by the Communist labor agitators, Joseph Curran and Harry Bridges.

Such an action would cause as much resentment and promote as much disunity in the country as any sop handed the Reds in the long period of Administration Red-coddling.

Of all labor organizations, the Communist-dominated National Maritime Union should be made to realize that unions cannot remain unions nor can industries remain industries as they were before Pearl Harbor.

Restrictions are in order — restrictions within the *Constitution.* Citizens, while still enjoying recourse to the courts, are submitting without much whimpering to surtaxes, inconveniences, and a thousand and one infringements on personal rights. Yet the Communist-controlled Maritime Union hopes to use the national emergency to tighten its grasp on oceanic transportation.

It did not take Washington officialdom long to agree that the Reuther plan of equality in management of war-time industries was intolerable. It should not take the same Government any longer to closet the activities of the Maritime Union.

In fact, every sailor, oiler, deck hand, mate and captain aboard every ship flying the United States flag should be conscripted and identified as a member of the United States Navy.

To follow out this principle, sooner or later every factory worker engaged in manufacturing war needs should be conscripted by the same token that every soldier in the Army and sailor in the Navy has relinquished his peace-time activities to serve as enlistees or conscriptees.

One can't win this war with soldiers alone because productionists in the factory are just as essential for victory as are soldiers in the field. In fact, they are more essential today when our soldiers and sailors are marking time waiting for the productionists to catch up with them.

The case of the *U.S.S. Lafayette* is pressing for decision. On it depends, in one sense, whether America will win or lose the war. If the principle is established in this instance that Red unionists will run the production end of maritime activities, we know how the war will terminate.

As things stand today, there is only one union—the Union of the United States of America—to which we all must belong lest all our efforts will have been in vain and the final results will be to our shame.

The Enemy Within

IT IS a recurring tragedy that, "just when a nation needs the concentrated forces of its best elements, the enemy at home succeeds in disintegrating them by misrepresentation and the dissemination of alien ideas," observes the *Patriot* of London.

"In Louis XVI, France had the most democratic king in Europe at the time," writes Cuthbert Reavely. "The prestige of the reign of *'le Grand Monarque'* was gradually being recaptured without its autocracy, while the ravages of Louis XV's degeneracy were being repaired. Suddenly, the darkly-plotted Terror broke and fratricidal war destroyed rising hopes of increased prosperity which all might share.

"Many noble characters have given their lives in the attempt to avert national calamity," the writer continues. "The great French poet and patriot, Andre Chenier, immortalized this spirit of sacrifice. An aristocrat born, he vehemently espoused the cause of 'the people,' associating himself with the painter-regicide, David (whom he subsequently exposed) . . . Discerning the utter falseness of the Revolution, he as vigorously denounced it and ended his short but prolific and brilliant career on the guillotine at the age of 31.

"He wrote at Versailles in 1793: 'I hope that one day it will be said: A certain Chenier was one of five or six whom neither the frenzy of the mob nor fear could force to bend the knee before crowned assassins and sit at table where is drunk the blood of men.'

* * *

"The most sinister feature of these repeated catastrophes—Russia followed and other countries have but narrowly escaped —is the *suppression and even persecution of all those who draw attention to the symptoms and attempt to utter a warning at their remanifestation.*"

These are not our words, but we are glad to quote them. We shall even spare the reader the trite observation that history repeats. Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE are fully competent to make their own applications.

The *Patriot* article concludes:

"It is obviously impossible for a patriot or indeed any group of patriots, however large, to dam every trickle of iniquity. There is only one way in which we can achieve our aim. It is by adhering scrupulously to those principles of absolute integrity which we have always understood to be the essence of British life.

"We have in England 'a host of valiant people' who will not fail. Like Chenier, we must determine that no sense of fear shall ever make us bend the knee. *The man of principle alone is unassailable!*"

Suspending Freedom

THE Long Island village of Hempstead is reported to have discontinued municipal election campaigns for the duration of the war. By agreement among the local political parties, the names of incumbent village trustees only will appear on the March ballot.

Anticipating that some such proposal might be made for national application, the *Wall Street Journal* says frankly:

"We think it should be quite decisively sat upon, if and when it appears. In a little less than a year the date for regular Congressional elections will be at hand. *Those elections must be held!*

"It is all very well to adjourn 'politics' if we mean by that doing away for a time with the mumbo-jumbo antics to which candidates treat us each two years. But we can imagine no occasion so grave as to justify 'adjourning' the right of the electorate to express its judgment at the time and under the circumstances that the letter of the *Constitution* and American tradition provide. That would be merely a confession that the processes of democracy are what the totalitarians say they are."

It is, of course, quite pointless to go all-out in a fight for freedom, and then suspend or abolish freedom under the pretext of military necessity to win the fight. No emergency, war included, can ever justify the abolition or suspension of the American *Constitution.* The founders of this Republic and the authors of our *Constitution* planned it that way.

* * *

In the words of Robert L. Norton, writing in the *Boston Sunday Post,* "The supreme irony of our present effort is that it becomes essential that we accept the very economic restrictions on our freedom of action that we are fighting with all our resources and, perhaps, our lives to escape.

"Our minds cannot help but be engaged with speculations as to where it will all end. We ask ourselves what kind of a world we must face in the post-war era. All of us are conscious that it will be a different kind of America from that in which we have lived in recent decades.

* * *

"There is no disputing the fact that the trend is toward State Socialism," continues the Boston writer corroborating what SOCIAL JUSTICE has said time and again.

"Whatever label we apply to our future social and economic state is of little consequence," Mr. Norton observes. "That we are to encounter revolutionary changes and a species of regimentation, not dissimilar to that which is practised in the totalitarian countries, is reasonably obvious.

"How to adapt these changes to the constitutional processes of democracy and build a Government strong enough so that we do not lose our democratic traditions is, and will be, the greatest task of our times."

The *Post* article continues:

"People are actuated by what they believe. A recent canvass covering a broad cross-section of American business management—a group that the nation must largely depend upon for its economic progress—reveals the fact that less than 10 per cent believe that our system of free enterprise will be restored very much along pre-war lines in the post-war era, even with modifications to take care of conditions then existing.

"Seventy-five per cent believe that the Government is using the emergency to push still further its more radical and social economic objectives.

"Over 50 per cent stated their belief that the Government would take over many public services formerly under private management, but still leave many opportunities for private enterprise.

"But most important was the verdict that more than 35 per cent expect a semi-socialized form of society with little opportunity for the profit system to operate.

"Now, whether they are right or wrong, this is what they believe."

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Comment

A Few Predictions Of the Future

(Continued from Page 4)

such forecastings are not in harmony with newspaper and radio accounts dealing with the subject "how goes the war." For three months and more American newspapers have been filled with stories dealing with the Russian victory over Germany. A casual glance at the map of the Soviet Union does not verify this propaganda.

Together with Baxter and other economists and world observers, we are inclined to believe that Germany, Turkey and France have a treaty displeasing to the Allies. We predict this treaty will be unveiled to the world during the months of 1942.

We predict that this crucial year will find Hitler's Soviet Union lines established, since the German forces in 1941 destroyed three-quarters of Stalin's industrial power plants. It is true that the Bolsheviks have many power plants on the western side of the Ural Mountains. Because these factories depend upon oil pumped from Iraq and Iran especially, it is probable that these two latter countries will fall under the blows of an Axis drive, thereby reducing the striking power of the Soviet Union.

We predict a greater loss of face for the Allies in the Orient and among small nations whom we promised to help and failed to do so adequately. Even in London there is widespread discussion about the loss of face of the Allies in Asia due to their mismanagement of military affairs and to their misplaced confidence in naval power.

Possibly no one knows this better than Mr. Churchill, who attempted to prepare the Allies for reverses during 1942.

As the months of this year are unfolded the inferiority complex, if any, among the Orientals will gradually disappear, Japan will succeed in gaining oil fields. Possibly, the whites will be driven from Asia, victimized by a war of racial hatred.

* * *

At home the shoe will pinch as millions of persons will recall the "more abundant life" of the New Deal. Readjustments will be imposed upon us to such a degree that money will mean nothing more and nothing less than exchange created practically by presidential decree.

It is inconceivable how hard-headed Englishmen will accept all these transformations without undergoing some modification of mind. Possibly, a demand for peace will filter through the machinery of manip- propaganda when it is realized that is powers cannot be defeated by s gulation and economic starvation. In fact, the Axis powers are in less danger of economic starvation in matters of oil, steel, raw materials, etc., than are the Allies who unfortunately are forced to fight the war thousands of miles from their bases of supplies.

The enigma today is not Russia nor is it China, Turkey or France. Unpopular as it may be to say it, the great enigma is Britain herself.

Will the United States be left alone, for all practical purposes, to fight the war to victory? We sincerely hope not, but let us be prepared to face such a situation, and make the best of it.

Axis Fighting 'Without Money'

(Continued from Page 8)

War can go on as long as labor and materials are available. Money means little while war lasts; for, governments in war have power to draft both labor and materials.

Thus, the totalitarian war economy has knocked the principles of orthodox economy into a cocked hat; which is only another way of saying, what we have said for many months, that the old system of capitalism is *phfft!*

The Axis nations have created their own internal and domestic war economy wherein their citizens' wealth has been confiscated, productive facilities socialized, transportation, communications and consumption regulated, labor regimented, and all persons within the State forced to sacrifice to the utmost limits.

It ought to be almost elementary, therefore, that, in order to defeat such a set-up, any enemy will have to out-produce, outregiment, and out-sacrifice the totalitarians!

* * *

The ability of the totalitarian powers to wage war depends on the willingness of their peoples to sacrifice for their cause and for their dictator.

Some sensible measure of the outlook for our own nation, it seems to us, can be judged from an analysis of the statistics. In the fiscal year 1943, consumers probably will receive an income of $105-billion. But production from which this income will be derived is scheduled to be made up of $56-billion in war goods and only $49-billion in civilian goods.

Taxes will eat up $36-billion of the difference between income and consumptible goods; some $26-billion for Federal taxes and $10-billion for state and local taxes. Thus, $69-billion of the national income is left to be spent on $49-billion worth of consumers' goods.

To avoid an inflationary rise in prices, designed to bring money to be spent and goods to be purchased into near proportions, it becomes necessary with added taxes or added savings to bring income and the volume of goods into a more perfect balance.

The Government has considered the Keynes Plan of enforced savings levied on salaries at the source to absorb the difference. Thus, $20-billion will be thrown into defense bonds, stamps and savings.

South Africa in Turmoil

ACCORDING to a United Press dispatch, South Africa is in a turmoil of such a nature that it is bordering on revolution. We are told the government has seized 400 policemen and detectives and intends to effect a drastic purge of government departments in order to smash a subversive plot aimed at the gold mining district and the war industry.

We often wondered why South Africa played such a little part in the British war effort. Perhaps the above story indicates the reason.

Speaking of Censorship

NEWS broadcasting privileges have been withdrawn from Cecil Brown of Columbia Broadcasting System, while E. R. Noderer of the *Chicago Tribune* has been refused the status of an accredited correspondent by London authorities.

"Anyone who heard Brown's broadcast of the sinking of two great British ships off the Malayan coast must concede that he is an excellent reporter, telling a tale as he sees it and frankly admitting his inability to describe what he did not see," comments Arthur Robb in *Editor & Publisher.*

"That broadcast, as well as many others, is eloquent testimony that he is not guided by anti-British bias when he tells his listeners and readers in the United States that the disaster which overhangs the Allied cause on the Malay Peninsula was due to what he called the 'Singapore mentality,' an unwillingness to face facts that might interfere with the comforts of mercantile and garrison life.

". . . And it can't be denied that the messages sent by the American radio reporters have not been comforting to the brass hats who for years have been in charge of building up Singapore as a Gibraltar of the East."

Mr. Robb's praise for Secretary Knox's "prompt investigation and report" on the damage at Honolulu is a bit naive for a seasoned newsman. Nobody accepts the Cabineteer's report as a substitute for factual news reporting or even, for that matter, as a complete news account. Colonel Knox ceased being a newspaper man when he took leave of absence from the *Chicago Daily News* to serve as President Roosevelt's Navy Secretary.

"There is no substitute in a democracy for candor in the relations between Government and the people," Mr. Robb concludes. "We can take our bad news without sugar. In a word, let us have no secrets from the people whose sons are dying, and who are digging deep to pay for the victory!"

Insidious Itch

THE "perilous itch of censorship" got the better of the general good sense of the Post Office Department the other day, and for a few hours the *Townsend National Weekly* was barred from the mails.

The cause of this ill-considered action was an editorial by Dr. Francis E. Townsend advocating a gross income tax in lieu of the war financing now proposed by the Treasury Department.

It was, comments the *Chicago Daily News,* "purely an expression of opinion and, as such, outside the scope of any news censorship."

The editorial continues:

"From the standpoint of economics the editorial was cockeyed in part, but only in part. The good doctor . . . isn't far wrong about the money-raising possibilities of a 'gross income' or 'transactions tax.' . . . But even if the whole editorial had been bad economics, the Post Office Department has no business to concern itself with anybody's opinion, so long as it was neither seditious nor obscene."

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Letters

SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.

Truth and Justice

TO THE EDITOR:

Treason to truth and justice can be a more serious offense than betrayal of the State.

We are counting on SOCIAL JUSTICE never to lower our colors.

We shall all of us strive for victory in war, but we shall keep our beacon lights of Christian principle gleaming.

A better day will dawn only if right and justice be not sacrificed.

Let us, therefore, keep putting forth an honest, straightforward effort to win America's war on all fronts, relaxing no part of our program for Christian social justice; doing our full duty as Americans, determined that the old ship shall be held true to the course—pulling at the oars, manning the guns, or bailing if need be—determined that when the skies are clear again we shall not have lost that for which we've suffered all things else.

—G.A.

St. Paul, Minn.

Lies Can't Defeat Us

TO THE EDITOR:

In my candid opinion SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine is not only living up to expectations but, in the face of some of the most powerful and vindictive misrepresentation ever directed against a single magazine, has magnificently triumphed over its contaminators.

Whatever the future determines, one fact shall stand out for all time: Father Coughlin's name shall ever live in the affectionate and imperishable memory of future generations of our country.

His predictions over a period of many years have come true. This is clearer today than at any time within the last 10 years. No wonder his detractors rave! The facts which the Radio Priest preached are speaking for him, even though the orator has been silent for two years.

In my opinion all those of "his own" who in the past have been uncharitably against him should now see the light and honestly acknowledge him as an accurate observer and a prophetic estimator of political events.

Never was SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine more necessary than now. It is the duty of all good and true Americans who know this to support and promote the truth.

—P.F.

Chicago, Illinois

Stop the Retreat!

TO THE EDITOR:

Relative to a statement imputed to Msgr. Sheen about it "being the duty of a good citizen to obey the ruling authorities, no matter who rules or what is commanded," I personally doubt if the Monsignor ever made the statement.

I draw from the indirect quotation in the *Herald Tribune* that this is what is meant.

If the above theological and moral principles had been practiced by the Apostles and first Christians, we would not enjoy the blessings and graces of our holy faith today.

It is very evident that St. Peter did not hold to such theological principles. When he was brought before the high-priest who said: "We commanded you that you should not teach in this name, and behold you have filled Jerusalem with your doctrine," Peter and the Apostles answered: "We ought to obey God rather than men."

John the Baptist, Blessed John Fisher and Thomas More, and the whole host of saints and heroes and martyrs of God, also took their stand with Peter and the other Apostles. And they did not retreat!

What we need in the world today is more John the Baptists, Fishers and Mores, to fill the gap made in the ranks of the followers of Christ by the retreaters.

Not only has there been an intellectual retreat during the last few years, but a moral and theological retreat also.

—B.A.

Zanesville, Ohio

Principles of Social Justice Still Good in Wartime

TO THE EDITOR:

All good Americans are agreed that our whole task now is to wage an efficient war for the defense of America and, incidentally, while winning it to prepare for a post-war peace with justice. For the moment, of course, everything that does not contribute to wartime efficiency is out.

What does that do to the 16 Principles of Social Justice? Let us see. Would not many of the principles for which we worked in the days of our domestic depression be actual contributors to our efficiency in wartime now?

For example, had we taken care of our two home fronts—the farm front and the city consumer—would not the country be in better shape now on the battlefront? I believe it would.

If the application of the 16 Principles of Social Justice had given us a sound economic recovery and a united nation, should we not be much farther along the road to preparedness in our defense effort?

The nationalization of important public resources is bound to come as a war measure. SOCIAL JUSTICE has advocated it as the third of the 16 Principles.

Control of private property for the public good, it seems to me, would have prevented much selfish exploitation by profiteers. We will have to do it now as a war measure, and do it the "hard way." Corrective legislation during the depression would have put us well on the road to better efficiency now.

Had Congress, under its Constitutional direction, taken control over the nation's money, would not the financing of the war have been simplified? I think even Mr. Morgenthau will agree that it would.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds is now advocated by the President. SOCIAL JUSTICE has preached it for six years.

Confiscation of wealth as well as men in time of war needs no comment. We are seeing the enactment of this social justice principle all around us.

Some emphasis on the sanctity of human rights above property rights, before this, might have been good practice in national morale. We'll need it now; but we start late.

In other words, the 16 Principles of Social Justice are as good in a war emergency as they were in the depression. Let us hope that what depression couldn't accomplish, the war will. Too bad, though, that it took a war to do it!

I do not want to appear naive and be accused of oversimplifying what really are complicated economic problems. I'm just "hitting the high spots" in this letter and will not take time out of my war work to argue about them.

It's just a hurried note to say that we who have been the champions of Christian social justice, have long had a genuine interest in our country's welfare; and we're in no mood to have our great magazine, SOCIAL JUSTICE, called "traitor" now, especially by those who themselves always have been the most suspect.

—P.K.

Winchester, Virginia

War Revives Home Life

TO THE EDITOR:

We are a family of four. I guess we would be called members of the "lower middle class," with a yearly income insufficient to warrant the payment of income tax this year.

However, we enjoy most of the modern conveniences, including an automobile, radio, refrigerator, etc. Of course, we will all be forced to make many sacrifices for the war, and the peace to follow. As these sacrifices are coming gradually, they will not all be felt at once.

It seems to me that those of us who survive these sacrifices have an opportunity to emerge healthier—physically, mentally and morally.

We will be less "vitamin conscious," and we will certainly walk more. This to my mind is a great physical factor.

I think, too, that families will become more closely united, and we will ultimately find our pleasures right in our family life and homes.

Is this a hope or is it just wishful thinking?

—Mrs. A.T.H.

Richmond Hill, New York

Would Frame Advice

TO THE EDITOR:

In SOCIAL JUSTICE (Dec. 22) in the article "We Advise You," we found just what we were looking for from Royal Oak.

The thought keeps ringing in our minds that this editorial should be framed and hung where it can be read frequently.

We do not want to tear our copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Do you think it might be re-printed on cards suitable for framing?

—Mr. and Mrs. J.W.M.

Dayton, Ohio

Salesman in Service

TO THE EDITOR:

I am most profoundly interested in doing my part to establish social justice principles throughout this great country of ours. With such thoughts in mind I have disposed of all back copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine to my local distributor.

In my present status as a soldier of my country I find it inconvenient to sell the paper personally. Due to international events in the last month, I know not when I shall have to leave for some unknown destination and would be forced to discontinue all sales activity.

The purpose of this letter is to request some alternative suggestions as to how us boys in the service can help disseminate Christian truth.

This week's issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE has most concisely answered my previous letters asking some definite information on defense bonds and stamps.

—Private M.

Fort Foote, Maryland

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Comment

Was the Truman Report an F.D.R. Whitewash?

(Continued from Page 5)

Small Business: "Small businessmen have been almost completely ignored in awarding defense contracts. Their existing facilities have not been utilized. They have been unable to obtain the necessary materials to continue in business because of priority restrictions, and they have been put in competition for labor with large contractors who operate with Government contracts."

Tax Amortization: "During the committee's study it has become apparent that in many cases certifying authorities have approved applications for certificates of necessity without sufficient investigation."

Automobile Industry: "Automobile companies have scarcely even begun to produce defense articles. Automobile companies were not required to utilize their existing plants for the defense program, but were permitted not only to continue but to increase their regular production of automobiles. Before the actual declaration of war the automobile industry took the position that their tooling facilities that could be used were about 10 per cent of the gross total. Now, when it is impossible to make automobiles, they take the position that the plants can be converted in a relatively short time."

Aviation Program: "We have not had a great quantity of planes in action and many of the ships used were of types long considered to be obsolete.

"There is no planned and co-ordinated program for the production of aircraft.

"All of the aircraft manufacturers complained that they would no sooner get the plane in production than some man would come running down and change the specifications; and in one specific instance 165 planes were held up while some little piddling thing was done to a carburetor, which ought to have been figured out in the first place.

"Though it was created to organize and manage production facilities, including aircraft, the Office of Production Management has acted as a rubber stamp for the service agencies, allowing them to follow their own policies of procurement.

"The authorities are letting the big men get bigger and putting the little fellow out of business."

Navy Shipbuilding: "The Navy was extremely liberal with private shipbuilders. Nine of the 13 companies which had cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts are entitled to receive fees plus possible bonuses which exceed the amount of their net worth on December 31, 1939.

"The fee plus possible bonuses bore no relation whatever to the average net profits of the companies during the period from 1936 to 1940. In one case they exceeded by nearly 800 times the average annual net profits, in other cases, by 20, 30 and 40 times the average annual net profits.

"The committee believes that these fees and bonuses are excessive, and that it should have not been necessary to give so huge a reward to private shipbuilding companies.

"Companies such as the Bethlehem Steel Co. and the Federal Shipbuilding Co. which took fixed price contracts, probably will make even larger profits, because the contract price is considered to be comparable, and they have a large number of ships to build, on which they should be able to effect the savings incident to mass production. In addition, they and their affiliated companies have the profits incident to supplying the materials.

"The profits for repair-ship-conversion work are even more staggering. The Navy permitted the shipyards to charge their regular hourly rates for repairs despite the fact that such rates had been fixed at a time when there was very little business and when the entire overhead of the organization had to be charged to a relatively small volume of work. The representatives of Todd Shipbuilding Corporation testified that Navy Ship conversion contracts—

" 'Gave us a profit of $1.80 a day on every man we had, and I think we had around 35,000. If it hadn't been for taxes, we couldn't have handled our profits with a steam shovel'."

Ordnance Plants: "It has been found out that the cost is far in excess of a reasonable value for the facilities turned over to the Government.

"Careless construction, a vast amount of roads at an exorbitant cost, improper practices in purchasing and in handling the payrolls by placing relatives and friends in sinecure positions, and the improper establishment of accounting records, were the principal causes of the excessive cost.

"They have taken the attitude that the Government is paying the bill and they do not have to watch the costs."

* * *

What is behind this Truman Report? Wittingly or unwittingly, Senator Truman and his committee have produced a document which endeavors to whitewash the inefficiency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. After all, the President is responsible for the underlings whom he appointed. It is idle to maintain that he gave Knudsen and Hillman plenipotentiary authority to carry on. Everyone knows that adequate authority was not given to the twin heads of O.P.M.

But there is another angle to Mr. Roosevelt's handling of the O.P.M. It is our belief that intentionally he did not grant full authority to Knudsen and Hillman. Possibly the President felt that industry was not altogether on his side when he was taking step after step that led to war—even the steps which prompted him, so it is reported, to relieve 500 Army and Navy airmen to serve in the Chinese army against the Japanese weeks before the incident of Pearl Harbor.

Our suspicion is this: The President inveigled Knudsen, the darling of industrialism, to serve as co-head of the O.P.M. to seduce all industrialists in the nation to go along with him for the sake of profits. Not to seem partial, not to offend labor, the President contemporaneously appointed Hillman, the darling of labor, to serve with Knudsen as co-head of the O.P.M., thereby throwing a sop to the growling Cerberus.

Finally, the inevitable steps leading to war were consummated. The conflict broke out and found America unprepared—except politically. Then came the Truman report to smear Knudsen and Hillman, industry and labor—all of whom had been trapped and sucked into the maelstrom.

According to our trend of thought, the Truman report indicates the passing of both industrial and labor domination in America.

As for the common people, we are wondering where our most dangerous national enemies reside. Are they in Berlin, Rome or Tokyo? Or are they in Washington, New York, London and Moscow?

All these things are pertinent to the Truman report which has been published according to the plan of too little and too late. Too little, because it does not tell the whole story; too late, because those who prepare to destroy enemies abroad should begin by destroying the more pernicious enemies at home.

Willkie on Communists

ONE would expect him to say it. And he did. Wendell Willkie asserted on Jan. 16 in a brief filed with the Supreme Court that active membership in the Communist Party or belief in the principles of the organization was not sufficient grounds for denial of American citizenship.

Willkie is not a Communist. It is doubted if the Communists would entertain his presence inside their party precincts after his public admission that his campaign speeches were a lot of oratory.

But he is being paid from some source for filing such a brief before the Supreme Court.

Willkie urged the Supreme Court to reverse a decision made by the 9th Federal Circuit Court cancelling the citizenship of William Schneiderman, state secretary of the Communist Party for California and a native of Soviet Russia.

The Willkie of 1940 apparently is now stooging for the Communist Party.

Forward March

OUR ARMY of loyal distributors has been enlarged in the last few weeks by additional recruits. But we still need MEN and BOYS to join up for a few days a week to help distribute SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Have you ever wished that you could get some extra money to do the things your present income won't permit? If so, send in the blank below and receive the information that will enable you to fulfill your wish.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET STARTED ON THE SPRING DRIVE.

We furnish complete information on how to go about it. So just fill out the coupon below and send it in TODAY.

Social Justice

Special Distributor's Order Blank

----------, 19----

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

Please send me detailed information at once so I may become a Special Distributor.

My Name Is----------

My Address Is----------

City or Town----------

State----------

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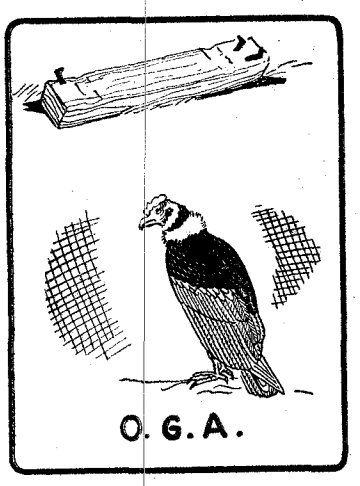
IS $1,500.00 WAITING FOR YOU?

Not Unless You Enter "Americana" Contest and Strike For It

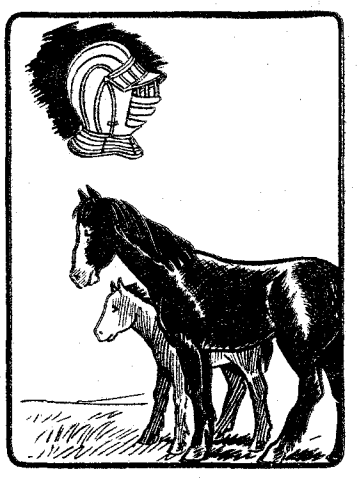
PICTURES FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 17



1. Knox
2. Monroe
3. Custer
4. William Henry Harrison
5. Ticonderoga
6. Oglethorpe, Georgia

Picture No. 18



1. Mare Island
2. Maryland
3. Colton
4. Beaver Dam
5. Horse Creek
6. Horse Bend
7. Helmetta, New Jersey
8. Tombstone

If wishing to enter, use "Past Pictures" Coupon below. If already entered, return with 10c. You may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish. Place number of your selected title in proper square.

Ques. No. 17 ☐
Ques. No. 18 ☐

Name .....

Address .....

Town or City ..... *State* .....

EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND

If wishing to enter, use "Past Pictures" Coupon below. If already entered, return with 10c. You may pay in full, $2.50, if you wish. Place number of your selected title in proper square.

Ques. No. 17 ☐
Ques. No. 18 ☐

Name .....

Address .....

Town or City ..... *State* .....

Rules of the Contest

1. The "AMERICANA" Picture-Puzzle Contest is open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, except home office employes or members of their families.

2. The Contest shall consist of 50 puzzle-pictures based upon the names of prominent American statesmen, legislators, soldiers, business men, playwrights, columnists, actors; or the names of states, cities, towns and rivers of the United States. It shall run for 12 consecutive weeks, beginning December 8, 1941. Two puzzle-pictures shall appear each week for 10 weeks, and all 50 puzzle-pictures on the 11th and 12th weeks.

3. A Grand Prize of $1,500.00 will be awarded by SOCIAL JUSTICE to the contestant returning the best or most appropriate solutions to the 50 puzzle-pictures and otherwise complying with the rules. Contestants submitting the next best or most appropriate solutions shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in ten cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of puzzle-picture solutions, or a total of $2.50. The entire $2.50 may be sent in one remittance. For these remittances the contestant shall have the privilege of having SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine sent for four months without cost to any person designated by the contestant.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decisions of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. Should one or more ties arise, a number of prizes will be withheld equal to the number of contestants tied. Such ties will be broken by tied contestants, upon notification, submitting ideas and suggestions for puzzle-pictures similar to but not identical with those of the contest. These will be judged by the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine on the basis of clarity, accuracy to subject matter and puzzleization, and prizes awarded accordingly. In event of final ties duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do not decorate coupons. Neatness will NOT count.

8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of the contest, will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may submit only one set of solutions.

10. The publisher reserves the right to increase the cash amount of prizes or to offer bonuses for promptness during progress of the contest.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The contest will last 12 weeks, beginning December 8th. Two puzzle-pictures, accompanied by several suggested titles, will appear each week. All 50 puzzle-pictures will appear on the 11th and 12th weeks.

2. The task of the contestant is to select what he or she considers the best or most appropriate title for each puzzle-picture, taken from the suggested titles beneath the picture. There is only one correct, best or most appropriate title, predetermined before the puzzle-picture appears.

3. The correct title to each puzzle-picture can be determined from one or two considerations: (1) the general characteristics of the picture as representing or depicting what the title represents, (2) pronunciation of the names of outstanding objects appearing in the picture or the things characters say.

4. A contestant may remit ten cents in coin with his or her solutions each week for 10 weeks, and then remit the balance of $1.50. Or payment in full, $2.50, may be made when entering the contest.

5. No contestant may submit more than one set of solutions. However, every member of the family may submit a set, thus increasing the probability of having a winner in the home.

6. Judges of the contest are recruited from the editorial and art staffs of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

7. A BONUS OF $500 OVER AND ABOVE THE REGULAR PRIZE WILL BE PAID WINNERS OF THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH PRIZES WHO ENTER THE CONTEST DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS.

The hours are speeding—speeding towards the "deadline" in our great "AMERICANA" Contest. What does this mean to you? If you are already entered in the interesting race for fortune, the word "deadline" holds no horrors for you.

But, if you are NOT entered, my, my! That's something else again—and something of the utmost importance. That is, unless the tidy sum of $1,500 means nothing to you—and such a situation is hard to conjure up in this world.

Now, it is not yet too late for you to enter and win the Grand Prize of $1,500; the Second Prize of $1,000 or one of the remaining 310 cash awards. IT IS NOT YET TOO LATE. For your convenience we have arranged a process by which you can become a full-fledged contestant in a week — and go right on to the end on an equal footing with every other person in the Contest, regardless of when he or she entered.

The process is very simple. You just fill in and mail the "Past Pictures" Coupon on this page. Mail it to the Contest Manager. Immediately it is received that person springs to action—and rushes you all pictures which have appeared in the Contest right down to date. You then solve the pictures, send in with your remittance and go forward perhaps to the greatest quick Victory of your life.

Time is fleeting. So is your opportunity to win in the great "AMERICANA" Contest. See to it—NOW.

Get Your Name in the Pot

GRAND PRIZE	**$1,500.00**
Second Prize	1,000.00
Third Prize	500.00
Fourth Prize	400.00
Fifth Prize	200.00
Six prizes of $25.00 each	150.00
100 prizes of $10.00 each	1,000.00
200 prizes of $5.00 each	1,000.00
311 Cash Prizes	$5,750.00

Address Contest Mail to—

'Contest Manager' SOCIAL JUSTICE

Royal Oak, Michigan

CONTEST MANAGER,
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan

I wish to enter your "AMERICANA" Contest. Please send me at once and without cost all puzzle-pictures which have appeared in the Contest down to date.

My Name Is .....

My Address Is .....

Town or City ..... *State* .....

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NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Why Are You Fearful?

FEAR seems to grip the minds and hearts of many Americans.

Outspoken apostles for social justice, in some instances, are burying their heads in the sands of silence.

Others, like Peter, have joined the throngs at the hall of judgment to exclaim, "I know not the Man!"

On all sides there is manifest an intemperate desire to conform with the inevitability of war and the myriad vices attached thereto.

Nothing is inevitable. Not even is the permanence of the Christian Church assured in any given locality, in any given country.

Recall the glories of Christian Constantinople, of Christian Alexandria. They are no more. Christianity in America may be no more.

The only certainty is Christ Himself.

* * *

Meanwhile, fear palsies the tongues and pens of too many leaders whose silence approachs to a degree the sin perpetrated by the prince of the apostles.

"*Why are you fearful, O ye of little faith?*" pleaded the Master nineteen hundred years ago.

You people, were not your brows anointed with the chrism of Confirmation when you freely enlisted as a soldier of the Lord?

You priests, were you not doubly anointed as vows were pronounced which made you other Christs, born to suffer; born to die; but never born to fear?

Why are you fearful? Might it be you expect to gain the questionable plaudits of those who are foresworn to hate you, to revile you, to crucify you?

Might it be you are forgetful of the pledge pronounced by the Master when He said, "*I will be with thee all days until the consummation of the world*"?

Might it be you fear the strictures of the law which, little by little, bind your tongues and impede your pens?

The past is past. The dead are dead.

* * *

Read the Gospel of Christ according to St. Matthew, Chapter 8, following verse 22nd:

"But Jesus said to him: Follow me, and let the dead bury their dead.

"And when he entered into the boat, his disciples followed him.

"And behold a great tempest arose in the sea, so that the boat was covered with waves: but he was asleep.

"And they came to him and awaked him, saying: Lord, save us, we perish.

"And Jesus saith to them: Why are you fearful, O ye of little faith? Then rising up he commanded the winds and the sea: and there came a great calm.

"But the men wondered, saying: What manner of man is this, for the winds and the sea obey him?"

* * *

Now is the time to let the dead civilization of yesterday bury its dead.

Now is the time for us to follow Christ, cost what it may.

Although you find yourselves in a tempest-tossed ship, although you fear the end has come, you are closer to salvation, to victory, than you think.

The same Christ Who multiplied miracles of old is in our midst. True, He sleeps because the world persisted in heeding Him not; in steering a course He did not approve.

"*Why are you fearful, O ye of little faith?*"

The winds and the sea will still obey Him.

He can and will create a great calm if we have but sufficient faith in Him to preach His truths and practice them in our daily lives, having left the dead past bury its dead.

Pope Pius XII Declares That World Ills Are Due to Denial of God

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